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Poetry.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

AH SIN'S REPLY TO TRUTHFUL JAMES.

Which my name is Ah Sin;
I don't want to call names,
But I must to begin,
Say just this of T. James:
That I am convinced he is rather
Well up to the sinfulest games.

Yes, Ah Sin *is* my name,
Which I need not deny;
What it means—is no shame,
You will find, if you try,
That its meaning is something Celestial,
And low is *Celestial* for *High!*

And about that small game;
I did *not* understand,
So I made it my aim,
With the smile that *was* "bland,"
To keep my small eye at their keenest,
On Nye, as he dealt the first hand.

And the way that he dealt,
There could nothing be finer,
But somehow, I felt,
Mr. Ah Sin, from China,
Because you smile it so 'child-like,'
These fellows play you for a *miner!*"

[illegible] Ah Sin,
[illegible] the word "Go,"
[illegible] to win,
[illegible] *rather* so.
[illegible] new game as I learn
[illegible] showed level head, don'
[illegible] show.

On my nails there was wax,
But that nothing proves,
When I state the real facts
I was primticed on at times;
And that wax that was found on my fingers,
Was the kind that the shoemakers use.

And the packs up my sleeve?
My oath I will take,
Were not there to deceive,
But got there by mistake.
I bought them for Ah Sin, the younger,
Who like some card houses to make.

In my pocket they were,
When I sat down that day,
But what with the stir
And excitement of play
They worked up my sleeve from my pocket,
And strange it was too, I must say.

Was it right in Bill Nye,
When the trump knave I led,
For to blacken my eye,
And on me put a head?
Had I known James held the right bower,
I'd have played something else in its stead.

But I don't play no more;
For my lot now is cast,
On a Euchreless shore,
So I—"stick to my last,"
And my smile at North Adams is pensive
And my heathenish days they are past.

Selected Story.

A LITTLE BROTHER.

A Story in Three Parts.

Part 1. A Boy too Much.
Part 2. A Boy too Little.
Part 3. Just enough of a Boy.

PART II.

A BOY TOO LITTLE.

[Continued.]

The doctor, overwhelmed by the strength of the child's mountain-moving, or woman-moving faith (which misogynists assert to be the same thing), had to lean against an adjacent tree-box until he could sufficiently recover his gravity.

"Very well! you can try it," he replied; "and if I find out you aren't making believe when you say Kate's such a pretty, good girl,—why perhaps we'll see what we can do to kill Lilykid in a decent sort of a way. But here's the Girard House; let's just step in and look in the Directory to see where your father lives."

"What's that big word?" ejaculated Augustus.

"The *Directory*. It's a big word, and it means a big book that a good man wrote to help people to find out where little boys who get lost ought to be taken home to."

"And did the man know I was lost? And has he written all about it in the book? I think he's awful mean! He aint a good man at all! I'll bet they've got the book in Sunday school, and little Tommy Jenks, who reads all the big books he can get hold of, will find it and make fun of me! How did they know about me?"

"Oh! it don't tell about *you;* it only tells about your father, so we can find his house and take you to it."

"Oh!" said Master Augustus, once more drawing a long breath, "that's all, heh? Well, you look into it, and read me how my father makes bread."

By this time the doctor had opened the book, and was turning it over on the desk of the registry-clerk. He came [illegible] proposes. [illegible] began sail[illegible] over [illegible] was [illegible] house to [illegible] out [illegible] SEYE[illegible] no [illegible] Texas [illegible] general idea that that Au[illegible] gentleman who devoted his [illegible] and spent his leisure [illegible] West somewhere.

No [illegible] ation of circumstances could be found. There were Joneses enough to form a primary meeting in that ward,—but bread-making Augustus Joneses who lived in Twenty third street, were nowhere visible.

"You're sure his name is Augustus?" said the doctor perplexedly.

"Of course it is!" replied the stray lamb, with marked emphasis. "If it aint, what is it then?"

There was cogency in that argument, and Mr Morris did not dispute the question further.

"But aren't you mistaken about his making bread? Isn't he a tallow-chandler,—or a broker,—or a minister?"

"He *makes bread*, I say,—that's what my papa does! He told me so this morning when he was going down-town."

"Well, then, Augustus, I must say I'm puzzled what to do with you, my boy. Your papa's name is left out of the big book, and I must say *that* is very mean." The doctor stopped, and thought for a moment. "Well, there's only one way left. We'll have to go to the station-house. That's the place where boys that get lost have to go when they can't get found in any other way. And, with his young charge, Doctor Morris took as straight a line as possible for the nearest rendezvous of our municipal protectors.

They reached the station, but found some difficulty, for a moment, in getting in, as a crowd of all the unsoaped sight-seers in the neighborhood obstructed the door, with shoulders and elbows in various stages of latter, from ragged sleeves to no sleeves at all. That pleasant spectacle, an arrest, had just taken place, and its cheap frequency did not seem to derogate in the least from the zest with which it was attended by the congenial spectators. A policeman, like the circus elephant, kept going around "to make a ring," with his billy for a trunk, and prevented the patrons of the show from seeing more than they bargained for. He knew Doctor Morris as a benevolent *habitue* of the lower slums of the ward, nodded to him, and, upon his whispering to him that he had a lost boy in tow, opened a way for him among the throng, and let him into the sanctum of public protection.

Here the object of interest became apparent. A gentleman, dressed in the height of fashion, evidently for a little evening party slightly different from the one to which he here found himself invited, stood between two other gentlemen in blue—like a bridegroom in charge of his groomsmen, except that they appeared rather more anxious than usual lest their principal should bolt before the ceremony was over. His whiskers and moustache were of the most *recherche* Young England cut; his gloves were as close a fit as if by some triumph of art, kind hands had been grafted on a human stock; and his voice was subdued to the most mellifluous accents of the drawing-room, as he gracefully debated the question with his attentive friends. *The* question, I say. A fragment of his little address will reveal what it was:—

"Weally, my fwends, I haint the least doubt in the wo-sh-ld of youah pwopah intentions; but you labah undah an errah of judgment,—that is all. It is a develish inconvenient thing for a gentleman, having an appointment to meet to be detained in this way on such an absu-yd cha-a-ge as this! Weally! Obtaining funds on small pwetences! Ha, ha, ha! Damned amusing, 'pon honah! I am so unfawtunate as to wesemble the weal man, I suppose. Dooced funny! Nevah knew I wesembled anybody; if I had, I'd have made every endeavaw to alta my puysonal appearance! Goyd joke,—'pon my soul it is!"

"You'll find it's something else than a joke before to-morrow morning!" said defender of our *American* interests No.1, very grimly.

"I'll be dommed if ye aren't afther finding it's a divilish sarious matter!" corroborately added defender of our *American* interests No. 2.

"You may pe sure of dat, mit all yer kid kloves and de colt vatch-chain!" still further assistant defender of our *American* interests No. 3.

(All of these defenders, with others of still varying attainments in the Anglo Saxon tongue, were selected for the office of policemen, on the ground of their acquaintance with the American interests they had in charge. One of them could not speak a work of English. I remember having seen him at a fire, where the sagacity of the municipal authority which selected him became particularly evident, in his being unable to converse with the outsiders, who might otherwise have hampered him in the discharge of his arduous duty.)

"I only ask a few moments' delay," continued the gentlemanly prisoner, with his former graceful composure. "I have sent for one of my fwends, who will not hesitate to go with me before the magistwate and become my suwety to any amount for appeahance to answah to this most widiculous cha-a-ge; and I shall then be able to keep my imp-aw-tant appointment!"

"What's the nature of the prisoner's accusation?" said the doctor, in an undertone, to the Hibernian defender of American interests.

"Sure and he's an embezzling rascal, that's what he is," answered the defender; "and he's arristed for swindling a poor divil of a bootmaker out of a hundred and fifty dollars. He's got about tin a dozen nor ames—now he's Lord divil knows who, with a large property in Ireland—bad luck to the black mouth that says he ivir saw the light of that blissid island!—now he's 'Mr. Pennyroyal Pike,' a rich American from the South, and then agin he's 'English Jimmy the Gintlemen'; but Hivin knows one name is plinty good enough for the likes o' him, an' that's Andrew Redding, an' bad enough it is, too, the skoonk!"

All this time Augustus, hid behind half a dozen blue coats, the opacity of whose tails caused him the most lively indignation, was tugging to get a look at the object of interest, but with signal unsuccess. Unable to contain himself any longer, he pulled the doctor's finger savagely, and exclaimed,—

"Lift me up, won't you? Don't you think a fellow wants to get a squint at him, too, hey?"

Doctor Morris good-humoredly obeyed, and elevated the *enfant terrible* by the waistband to a position highly eligible for the squint desired.

"Jiminy!" exclaimed the youth,—all symptoms of ten o'clock and sleep leaving his eyelids,—"it that isn't the nasty old thing himself! It's *Spindle-shanks*—that's what it is. How de do, Mr. Lilykid?"

The gentlemanly prisoner turned round with a start, but, quick as thought, the doctor dropped the bad boy to his native level; and Mr. Lilykid failed to discover that member of the detective service who had played this ventriloquist trick on him.

"Hush!" said the doctor, whispering sternly into Master Augustus' ear. "If you don't keep still I won't marry Kate! Is that the Lilykid you were talking about? Speak softly!"

"Yes, it is," said Augustus, half offended and half-awed by the peremptory manner of his friend. "Then don't open your mouth to any person about it till I tell you, or he will run away, and we can't kill him, don't you see? Will you promise me?"

"Yes, if you won't let him get my sister."

"Well, keep your promise, and he shan't have her. Good boys, who like oyster-pie, always keep their word, and I know you will."

"Yes, sir," answered the little brother, in a low whisper, feeling confidence restored.

Just at this juncture Mr. Lilykid's friend, very much like him in personal appearance, and answering to the name of Buckingham, signified his readiness to go bail, and went away with Miss Jones's admirer and the groomsmen in blue, to visit the magistrate.

A quarter of an hour afterward the frantic family in twenty-third street received the following dispatch:—

"To Augustus Jones, Esq.,—

"A boy has been found, and is now at the station, answering description of this P. M.'s telegraph from you. Says his name is Augustus Jones; but as he firmly asserts, with apparently perfect intelligence, that his father is a baker, we do not wish to hold out any strong hopes of his identity. Come down directly.

"BULLOCK, Telegraph Operator."

Within thirty minutes longer, as may well be supposed, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Kate were at the door of the station house where their terrible suspense was to be removed, or left to grow worse, to linger forever. So strongly did they realize this fact, that they faltered on the threshold, hesitating to go in.

"The boy is asleep now," said one of the policemen; "he seemed so fagged out that we laid him on a cot, and he was off in no time."

He led the way, as he spoke, into a room furnished with comfortable but plain cot-beds—where all the sleeping took place that was ever performed in that centre of public vigilance—and turned on the gas more brightly to let them see the stray. Like a little cat, with his legs curled up against his stomach, and his head on his soft paws, lay the child sleeping. Yes, his hair was the true curly corn-silk! All the three rush around to the side of the bed and turn down the corner of the quilt from his face. It is *he!* It's that darling, darling, naughty little brother!

Had Augustus died from the effect of that rapturous meeting, the policeman would have been able to testify on the inquest that it was murder, for the boy's little ribs cracked audibly. He was smothered in the Raglan, like a performance of "the Babes in the Tower," with one babe scant; his nose was flattened against the bones of Miss Kate's corsage, last of all his mother got him, not to let him go. He was hugged, he was deluged with kisses and tears, he was called several dozen epithets which the wildest system of moral philosophy would have fared to make consistent: an angel, and a little monkey; a darling, a naughty wretch, a beauty, a dear little dirty pig, a wicked, wicked boy to break their heart so; a cherub, and a rascall. All of which blandishments were equally ravishing to Master Augustus,—aroused as he was out of a sleep of utter exhaustion,—only enough awake to feel a general sentiment of vindictiveness toward the human race, and wondering, like Mr. Pickwick on the occasion of his celebrated one-horse act, whether it was not all "a horrid dream." When he came too sufficiently to realize his position, his first remark was directed to the large Raglan and Whiskers, who stood alternately laughing and crying at the foot of the bed.

"How *do* you make bread, anyhow? *Say!*"

But as the reality of things still further broke upon him—as he remembered all the mortification and the pain of his weary day's wandering, and felt what a heavenly thing it was for a poor lost boy to have a mother's and father's and sister's loving hearts to come to when the dread and the danger were at their highest—he softened like a little tough snow-ball in April thaws. He wept on one bosom, and laughed on another, he hugged them all passionately as far as his small arms could reach around; he asked forgiveness in choked, inarticulate sobbings, and made innumerable promises, which, if kept, would have put him in the category of those boys who *want*, at least, to be an angel and with the angels stand.

Everything having become ordinarily placid once more, Augustus looked all around him anxiously, and not seeming to find what he wanted, called out in a loud tone,—

"Doctor! Doctor! Where are you, you good old fellow?"

The gentleman sought, with a proper delicacy, had taken himself out of the way when the carriage arrived, and was now talking with some interesting specimen of character he had found among the policemen in the outer room. He never liked to be idle; and he knew that blue uniforms do not cover uniform natures,—human nature being the same, that is to say, the same in no two cases, wherever you find it. Hearing Augustus's voice, he joined the party in the cot-room.

"Here he is!" exclaimed Augustus, triumphantly. "That's the man that knows what a good boy I am, and gave me a big piece of oyster-pie! Come here, old fellow! You found me, didn't you? That's my mother, and that's my father, and that's Kate! Isn't she an awful pretty girl—just as I said she was?"

"O Augustus!" exclaimed the young lady, blushing and holding up her finger.

"This is a proud and grateful moment of my life. I'm honored by seeing you, sir!" said the Raglan, with the warm heart inside of it, shaking the doctor's hand warmly inside the privacy of a giant sleeve.

The mother clasped the other hand, and looked the eloquent thanks that mothers know, but on such occasions can seldom speak.

"I might have had a less eccentric introduction, but certainly not a more favorable one," said the doctor, returning all his salutations with a frank smile. "You, who are so happy, can feel how happy I must be in the accident which connects me with this little fellow's recovery. Indeed, I wish all my patients were recovered as quickly."

The doctor's manner was very manly, self-possessed, and polished; his smile showed a beautiful set of white, regular teeth, and the impression he made upon Miss Jones was altogether favorable. She looked at him with considerable interest while he spoke; and the quick eye of Master Jones did not let this fact go by unobserved.

"Look-a-here, old fellow, I want to whisper to you!"

"But I *must*, just this *once!*"

"Well," said his mamma, considerately, "just this once, then. I guess we must excuse him, doctor." The doctor bent his ear, and Augustus uttered eagerly:—

"You can do it; she's a-going to like you; mayn't I just pitch into her about old Spindle shanks just one little *wee* time?"

"No, my dear boy; if you do, you wont be keeping your word, you know. And good boys always do that. Wait till I tell you you may, and then you can. I'll tell you why sometime,—and ill then be a little man; stand by your promise. You will, wont you?"

"Yes," said Master Augustus, with a deep sigh,—feeling that one of the principal gratifications of life was inscrutably denied him.

"We shall hope to see you at our house whenever you can run away from your professional duties," uttered the Raglan, ardently.

"You will always be most welcome," said the mother.

And the daughter smiled a bewitching invitation, which was full as cordial as if it had not been silent.

The restored little brother was then lifted into the carriage—enthusiastic thanks and good-bys repeated to all who had been engaged in the good office of finding the lost sheep—and the wheels rattled away.

Between the station-house and Twenty-third street Master Augustus had his inquisitiveness on the subject of the parental breadmaking relieved; but, to his bitter disappointment, only by finding—as is the case with so many, alas! of our earlier roseate visions—that it was not literal but figurative.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellany.

HOW TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

One Saturday, about ten years ago, I found myself at Carlisle. I was considerably acquainted there, and had been there pretty often on business, but my being there at this time was the result of an accident merely. I had been three hundred miles west of this, trying in vain to find a clue to the whereabouts of an absconding defaulter and coming back to take a fresh start, I found that a flood had submerged the track for several miles east of Carlisle, and that there would be no getting away till Monday, at the least. So I made a virtue of necessity, and telegraphing my detention and its cause to my family, I went up town.

After dinner at the hotel, I dropped into the office of the district attorney, with whom I was well acquainted. I found him arranging the details of a number of criminal cases which were to be tried at the court which began on the following Monday.

"Anything of importance?" I asked rather carelessly.

"One at least," he replied. "Joe Slifer, a notorious scoundrel, is to be tried for highway robery. The victim was dragged out of his buggy on a lonely road, beaten insensible, and robbed of a thousand dollars. He identifies Slifer positively as one of the ruffians."

"What's the defence?"

"I can't imagine. I don't think there is any in reality."

"Maybe he'll prove an alibi," I jocosly suggested. He shook his head.

"They'll hardly try that," he said. "The facts are too clear."

After some more unimportant conversation with him, I returned to the hotel where I spent the remainder of the day.

The next day was Sunday. I awoke quite early, and found the promise of a beautiful summer day so good that I dressed myself and sallied out for a walk. Nobody was stirring yet about the hotel, and the streets were perfectly still. I walked around several squares, and returned to the hotel, meeting only one person on the way.

That person was standing in the doorway of a basement saloon as I passed. I looked down casually, and saw him standing there in his shirt sleeves. His hair was tumbled, and he was gapping, as if he was just awakened. I did not discover that he was doing anything particular there; I thought afterward that it was quite likely that he had been left in a drunken sleep on the floor or on the bench in the bar the night before, and that waking up at this early hour, he had taken the wrong door in seeking for his lodgings, and had come out of doors instead of going to bed. My look at him was only a side glance, but that was enough to photograph his face in my mind. It was a thin billious face, perfectly smooth with a long nose, much twisted to one side, and a red scar over the left eye. I marked it instantly as the face of a rascal. How I could do that I can't explain; our business learns us to read faces as most men read books, and the glance that I had at that face told me that the man was a lawless fellow. His actions confirmed the opinion. Sleepy as he looked and acted, no sooner did he see me passing than he dove back through the door and slammed it to.

I instantly understood him. "A scamp, on some 'lay' or other, and don't want to be seen," was my thought. And I walked on with his photograph in my mind, but ceased to think of him or the circumstance before I reached the hotel.

The day passed; and bright and early Monday morning I took my satchel and went down to the depot. But it was to no purpose; the office was closed, and a placard on the wall informed the public that the road would not be opened before Tuesday.

I went back to the hotel, too much out of sorts to enjoy my breakfast. I did not understand, till the day was some hours older, that I was needed more here at Carlisle than any where else just then.

I went from the breakfast table into the reading room, and after I had read an hour, I heard one man say to another:

"Let's go over to the court house; they're trying Joe Slifer." they went out; and remembering my little talk with the district attorney, my curiousity was excited, and I followed them.

When I entered the court-room, the victim of the robbery was on the stand. he was a plain simple old man, and gave his evidence with apparent truthfulness. He testified that he was stopped about sunset, some months before, while passing from Carlisle to his home with one thousand dollars that he had drawn that afternoon from the bank. It was a lonely spot, and there was no house within half a mile of it. He was jogging leasurely along, when a light wagon drawn by two horses dashed up beside his buggy, and three of the four men in it jumped out, while the fourth held the reins. They were all masked. One of them seized his horse by the bit and stopped him, the second snatched the lines from his hands, and the third climbing half into the buggy, and taking him by the arms, demanded his money. He said that he instantly shouted as loud as he could; when the ruffian dealt him a savage blow with a slung shot which knocked him senseless; and when he came to himself again, both robbers and money were gone.

He recognized only one of the four; the man that struck him. As he drew back to give the blow his mask dropped, and revealed the face of Joe Slifer, the prisoner at the bar. He knew it—he was positive of it—and all the ingenuity of the cross-examination could not weaken or shake his evidence upon this important point.

No other witness was called for the prosecution; none seemed necessary. The prisoner's lawyer got up and made a plausible statement to the jury that the complainant was mistaken about recognizing Joe Slifer on the occasion referred to; that Slifer was not there at all, but that he was at Norcott, fifty miles north of Carlisle, at the very hour of that robbery, and that he should prove it by at least two good witnesses. He sat down and called out "Caleb Wye," and everybody leaned forward expectantly.

The witness came forward with a slow, limping gait, leaning on a cane. He was apparently a man of middle age, and was dressed in a suit of sober black, with a white choker about his neck. His hair was silver gray; and as he mounted the stand, and leaned on his cane, turned his eyes placidly to the prisoner's council, he presented an appearance which would attract attention and respect anywhere.

I saw him; and thought I did not betray any surprise, I know my heart gave a tremendous thump. For I saw the bilious, thin face, and crooked nose, and scarred forehead of the dodger whom I had seen twenty-four hours before in the doorway of the saloon. With this difference, however, the hair of that man was almost black, while this man's was silver gray.

I edged my chair quietly up beside that of the district attorney, and while the man was testifying I managed to whisper in the officers ear without attracting the attention of the witness. The latter testifyed that he was a dealer in ready made clothing at Norcott, and one of the firm of Wye & Pleasants. That on the day testified to as the day of the robbery, both he and his partner were at their store at Norcott, and there was an unusual call for goods. Joe Slifer was then in town; they knew him well, and had often employed him to help him in the store. On this particular day they sent for him; he came immediately; and he remained at the store, waiting on customers, from two o'clock to eight, without once leaving it. Mr. Pleasants was in court, and he could testify to the same facts.

The first question of the district-attorney made the fellow start and shiver.

"Are you in disguise, sir?"

"Wh—what?" stammered the man.

"Have you a silver-gray wig over your dark hair?"

The man looked amazed and then frightened, but said nothing; and before he could recover his self-possession, the district-attorney had stepped forward and removed the wig, revealing a smoothly brushed head of dark brown hair.

"What does this mean?" he asked sternly.

"Only a fancy!" was the sulky answer. "I've worn that wig for years."

"Have you indeed? Did you wear it all day yesterday?"

"Yes, sir," was the confident response.

"Where?"

"At Norcott, to be sure."

"All day?"

"Certainly. I was there the whole day."

"When did you arrive here at Carlisle?"

"At 7:20 this morning."

The district-attorney gave me a triumphant wink; and when he stated to the court that he desired the witness to be detained till the close of the trial, the sheriff was directed to take charge of him. Mr. Caleb Wye came down from the stand with his wig in his hand, and took a seat by the sheriff, looking decidedly more billious than I had yet seen him appear.

Mr. Pleasants was now loudly called for by the defence; but no one came forward. The unexpected reception which the last witness had met probably chilled the ardor of his confederate, and he wisely chose to keep himself in the background. This then was all of the defence; and my evidence at once blew it to the winds. I looked directly at Mr. Wye (so called), while I was telling the jury when, where, and under what circumstances I had seen him the previous day, and I saw him tremble like an aspen-leaf. The jury convicted him, without leaving their seats, and the witness was locked up for further consideration.

I left Carlisle the next morning, and heard nothing more of the affair for several weeks. Then a letter from the district attorney, thanking me for the assistance I had rendered him, conveyed more details.

"The witness Wye," he wrote, "whose real name is Nicholas Bray; was indicted for perjury. A very slight investigation showed me he had no right to the name of Wye; that neither he nor any man by the name of Pleasants ever kept a store in Norcott, and that neither of them were known there at all. This with your evidence would have been enough to convict him; and understanding it as well as anybody, he concluded to save trouble, and plead guilty. So he and Slifer are both in the penitentiary, and will stay there a term of years."

A man, building character, must break bond, as a bricklayer. His thoughts, purposes and actions must interlap and interlock, cross over each other, and be sealed by brotherly love. He must build in much for strength, and little for show. Comparatively few bricks go into the street-side of a house. The materials that compose the rear walls, gables, and cross partitions must be as firmly burnt and carefully laid in as the stencilled rows that face the thoroughfares. So a man must make himself strong, not merely in a single trait of truth, but build his character through and through by plumb and level. He must square himself heaven-ward, by well adjusted proportions of reading, business, meditation and religion. His works must measure up even against his words. He must provide windows of illumination and doors for his guests. Some men are built like jails. They are blind walls and gloom all the way up; their eyes are crossbarred with forbidden frowns. If there are emotions within, they are prisoners. Not a solitary tear can escape the sentinels.—*Clark's Workday Christianity.*

When John Wesley saw a young man in danger of falling into the snare of evil associates, he did not watch him sharply at a distance, and speak of his shortcomings to others, predicting that he was "on the high road to ruin." He invited him to his table, and by a genial, affable manner, sought to give him good subjects for thought, or hints, for conduct. Advice thus hospitably enforced was very impressive. He would draw out a young man in conversation, and learn what studies he was most proficient in, which were essential to his success, and then assist him to acquire the mastery of them. Another most valuable way of aiding a young man whom social danger threatened, was to make him acquainted with well disposed, religious young men, who would lead him into good paths. Then he watched over their future career with a father's interest and tenderness.

There are eyes which need only to look up, to touch every cord of a breast choked by the stifling atmosphere of sin and stagnant society, and to call forth tones which might become the accompanying music of a life.—*Jean Paul.*

The Kuklux in Kentuckey—nineteen Murders in Four Counties within Six Months.

(Louisville Commercial Dec. 28.)

A few days ago Dr. Ez. JOHNSON, of Salyersville, Magoffin county, arrived in this city, and made statement of an outrage that had been perpetrated upon him at his residence on the night of the 15th inst. His history of the case, well authenticated, is embraced in the following: Dr. JOHNSON has lived in the neighborhood of Magoffin and adjoining counties all his life. He was a Union man during the war, but owing to ill health, a non-combatant. He is a physician, and ordained minister of the Methodist Church. On the 10th of December, at the request of many people, he made a speech, in which he warned the citizens of the evils that would befall them, if the lawless conduct of some of the members of the community was not restrained. His speech was looked upon as conciliatory and wise, and well-spoken of by the best citizens.

On the Thursday night following ten men, some of them disguised, came to his house at midnight, took him out of his bed, and some distance from his house and gave him orders to leave the county on pain of being whipped. The Doctor begged to be spared this outrage, perferring to leave his home than suffering it. They left him, but returned, concious in their united brutal superiority, and, while he was firmly held, four ruffians whipped him with rods until the blood trickled down his back. Their dastardly work done, they magnanimously gave him twenty days to settle his business and leave the county, on condition that he told no one of the treatment he had received, or the party who had ill-treated him.

Dr. JOHNSON returned to his family, his whole nature roused into indignation and a natural thirst for the punishment of the cowardly, infamous kuklux. On the Saturday following he publicly announced his intention to have the villians punished. He recognized in the party that whipped him, Rufus Salyers, Sherriff of Magoffin; D. R. Althaver, Coroner of Magoffin; A. B. Salyers and Chas. Callet, all responsible men. He told the people that he would lay his grievances before the Government's officers, and that he would return home with the blue coats of the army, or with brown coats from a friendly section. That night the thieves stole his horse and saddle-bags with their valuable contents. But it did not deter him from making his intentions good. He armed himself, and on Sunday started for Louisville, where he laid his case and the condition of affairs on the Big Sandy before the United States Marshal.

We believe that Gen. Murray has appointed Dr. Johnson special Bailiff to accompany Deputy Marshall Harrington to Magoffin, and arrest the lawless hounds who trample law and order under their feet, and bring them to this city.

In the Counties of Magoffin, Perry Breathitt and Wolfe, in the past six months, nineteen men have been murdered, most of them white men, and no one punished or held to trial for the crimes. Any attempt to expose the state of affairs is denounced as Radical falsehood, incendiarism, and like kindred charming titles. The state is being ruined by the lack of administration of the law, and there is no power save the Government that can protect its citizens within the Commonwealth.

An Ohio School-master Murdered by One of His Pupils Stabbed in the Breast by a Boy Expelled for Misconduct.

(From the Bucyrus Journal, December 30.)

The citizens of Bucyrus, and especially the senior portion of the pupils of the public schools, will be pained to learn that Mr. Mahaffy, recently the teacher of the senior grammer school, was killed under very shameful circumstances three weeks ago.

He had in his school, at ——, an unruly boy, whom he had chastised for a special act of Misconduct; the following day the boy deliberately committed the same act, and Mr. Mahaffy took him by the arm and walked to the door which he closed upon the boy.

The boy went home and soon returned with his father, who called for Mr. Mahaffey out of the room, and after a brief conversation assulted him. While Mr. Mahaffy was struggling with the father, the boy struck him with a knife, stabbing him in the lungs, and inflicting a severe wound, from which he died in a few days.

Mr. Mahaffey had just finished his education, and had prepared himself, at heavy expense, to teach, preparatory to entering the ministry. He was faithfully laboring to pay off the debt, which he had contracted for his education. When he left here, after paying all his debts, he honorably reserved only enough to take him to where he was going, and sent the remainder of what he had earned to reduce his indebtedness. He was a worthy and estimable young man.

Foreign Items.

BORDEAUX, January 4.—The following is official: Gen. Faidherbe sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, under date of January 3d:

"We have fought a battle near Babtaume, which lasted from eight in the morning till six in the evening. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions, and from the villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous, and ours serious."

Some of the Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and a number of the newspapers of Bordeaux, noticing this opinion, seem to coincide with it. It is understood that orders have been sent to the generals in the field to hasten their movement on Paris. A new general has been sent to command the French forces at Havre.

The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans is considered certain, as Manteuffel is forced to concentrate his forces in the north by the forward movement of Gen. Faidherbe. General Chanzy continues to meet with successes over the enemy with his flying columns. The Algerian cavalry routed a body of Prussians yesterday.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon its capitulation. The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans are to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort and Bitsche, and a line of communication with Paris. After an unconditional surrender, which alone will be accepted, the Garde Nationale will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the 31st of the following month.

What the Blind have Done.

A Western newspaper writer sums up the great works accomplished by blind men. He says: The long list of names of the blind who have been eminent in the various branches of learning from the time of Diodatus, who lived fifty years before the Christian era, to the present time, has no parallel in either of the three classes named. The following are some of those to whom I refer.

Diodatus, of Asia Minor, celebrated for his learning in philosophy, geometry, and music.

Eusebius, also of Asia, lived from 315 to 340 of the Christian era; became blind at five years of age; died at 25. And yet, during so short a lifetime, this blind man by his theological writings, has come to us and will go down to posterity as one of the fathers of Christianity.

Henry, the minstrel of Scotland; author of poetic life of Wallace; born blind in 1361.

Margaret, of Revenna, born in 1505, blind at three months; celebrated for her writings on theology and morals.

Herman Torrentius, of Switzerland, born in 1540; author of history of poetical dictionary.

Nicholas Sanderson, of Yorkshire, England, born in 1682, learned in mathematics, astronomy, and wrote a work on algebra.

Thos. Blacklock, D. D., of Scotland, born in 1721, blind at six months; celebrated for his learning in poetry, divinity, and music.

Francis Huber, of Geneva, Switzerland, born in 1750, wrote on natural science, bees and ants, and on education.

John Milton, born in 1608 in London; author of "Paradise Lost."

John Metcalf, born in 1717 in England, blind at three years; wrote on botany, natural philosophy, &c,

David Macbeath, born in 1792 in Scotland; learned in music and mathematics, and inventor of the string alphabet for the blind.

M. Knie, of Prussia, born blind; was director of an Institution for the blind, and wrote on the education of the blind.

M. Focault, born in Paris in 1797; invented a writing apparatus for the blind.

Alexander Rodenback, of Belgium, born in 1786; member of the Belgian Congress, and wrote several works on the blind, and the deaf and mute.

Wm. H. Churchman, formerly Superintendent of the Institution for the blind at Indianapolis, Ind., and author of architectural designs and reports of the institution. The writer of this once had occasion to correspond with him, and received much finer specimens of autograph penmanship from him than was sent in return.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, born in 1823, now in New York; father and brother reside in Illinois, celebrated preacher and lecturer.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Our readers know that the Northern Pacific Railway is the second trans-continental iron way. Starting at Duluth, in Minnesota, at the head waters of Lake Superior, it strikes westward for the Pacific. The contracts are let to the Red River, two hundred and forty miles.—Grading is pressed so rapidly that iron is laid at the rate of one to two miles per day. The work of locating is progressing all along the route, and the Pacific end will be commenced in the spring, when the road will be worked from both extremes.

This company has purchased the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, a line of three hundred miles of finished road in Minnesota, and on which a profitable business is doing. This makes St. Paul virtually, one of the termini of this great enterprise. Thus the Northern Pacific has two great strings to its bow; one reaching the commerce of the great inland oceans, by Duluth, and the other connecting with the unlimited commerce of the far flowing Mississippi and its umberless tributaries at St. Paul. Thus the Northern Pacific in its reachings, embraces the extremes of the temperate zone, while striking out from the Valley of the Mississippi, it pulsates through the iron nerves that dart eastward, and thus reach, in its influences, every mart in the land.

The road from Duluth, and the one from St. Paul, will meet in Western Minnesota, and there an arm will strike out for Pembina, on the British border. The main trunk will traverse, nearly, central Dakota, thence through Montana, until near Idaho; an arm will extend down the valley of the Columbia to the Pacific at Portland, Oregon, and the trunk make its terminus at Puget Sound—this terminus and the one at Portland being directly connected by a north and south branch. Coast lines of road are now building through Oregon and California; thus the Northern Pacific will tap the foreign trade and the coasswise traffic.

Among the advantages claimed by this route, is the shortening, by some 600 miles, the distance from the Lakes to the Pacific Ocean; to the same extent lessening the distances between New York and the Pacific, and London and China. Also, the road runs through a territory which by soil and climate is rich in agricultural resources. This road has three thousand feet less of elevation than any other line can have across the continent, hence encounters less snow-fall, milder climate and less grades. It intersects many navigable streams—at least five—which will act as feeders. This road will control the carrying trade of British America, and develop the immense and fruitful country northwest of Lake Superior.

Settlers are rapidly following the line of the road, and this company will extend all possible facilities to the emigration flowing thither. The future of the great Northwest will prove one of the most brilliant developments of the nineteenth century, while the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway will inaugurate an era in the history of the United States that shall challenge the admiration and respect of the civilized world.—*New York Times.*

A Judge Fines Himself.

(From the Galveston Bulletin.)

The Criminal Court was adjourned at noon until 3 o'clock, P. M. The Judge, however, failed to appear at that hour, and about 4 o'clock he entered the court room, and, on taking his seat, said:

"Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of $100 against Samuel Dodge, Judge of the Court, for being absent at the hour to which this Court adjourned." That fine was entered by the Clerk. While there seems to be something unessential in the presiding officer of a court fining himself for delinquency, there nevertheless is a high moral principle of honor involved, which is the more commendable the more we reflect upon it.

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER D. S. LOCKE J. P. JONES.
MILLER, LOCKE & CO., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY JAN 12, 1871.

THE SAN DOMINGO ACQUISITION.

The favorite project of the President has not drawn out a full and fair expression of the public mind as to its intrinsic character. This is, in part, owing to the reluctance of the Republican press to oppose a project upon which the President is resolutely set. The brilliant services and successes of Gen. GRANT, as a military leader, his strict fidelity to the principles and measures of the Republican party, and the commendable prudence which has characterized most of his suggestions, certainly entitle his views to high respect, and a most candid and thorough consideration. The very personal and bitter debate with which the consideration of the matter was commenced at this session of Congress has so excited the feelings of the antagonistic leaders that in the dust and grime of the conflict the merits of the main question have been almost lost sight of. In zeal or pity for one or other of the distinguished combatants men have taken sides without a thought as to the nature, tendencies, and sequences of the issue which has been raised. Besides all this, not a few look on San Domingo as a very small affair for a great nation to be convulsed about, and think it is much better to indulge the whim of the President than to allow his political friends to be alienated or divided by a divergence of views and action in regard to it. Very much as we sometimes humor the freak or fancy of a mistaken friend, it has been thought best to carry the project through and let the future take care of itself. In this view of the case, as well as from considerations still less creditable, many Republican members of Congress will render it their support.

Yet in spite of all these things the people are beginning to think, and to speak out their thoughts. There is, first of all, a sickening odor of jobbery and speculation about this and all similar schemes. Somebody has money to make, or position to gain, at other people's cost. Plausible knaves and reckless adventurers, like evil spirits in their unrest, are constantly conjuring up aggressive schemes of this sort. The claim that, notwithstanding the freedom of international commerce, we are now deprived of advantages of trade which only annexation can secure, is not supported by the perceptions or convictions of our commercial communities. From our great marts there is not apathy, but strong opposition to the project. Trading men are usually not dull of perception, nor over modest in asking the government to enlarge their advantages. But from no one of our great centers of trade has there been a single word or line in demand of San Domingo. Yet this pressure has not been made on the President, and through him on the country, without the agencies which expect advantage for themselves, for which the people, who pay the expenses, can receive no equivalent.

But a more serious aspect of the case remains. If there be any weight whatever in the arguments advanced in support of this project, they have far greater force when applied to other islands and other countries, for there is nothing in their nature which limits their application to one-half of the island of Hayti. That section of an island is not the only land which needs the supervision and protection of a strong government, nor is it the only land blessed with climate, soil and productions, which invite American energy and enterprise. If we yield to the pressure of these considerations in this instance how can we restrain their power when made to embrace still wider and more magnificent fields? Are we prepared to encourage this lust of territory, just to gratify the covetousness and ambition of reckless and greedy adventurers? To look at the wide extent of our uninhabited and unimproved territory, one would think we had enough to do already to take care of what we have, instead of coveting what we do not need. And so far as good government, in a missionary way, is concerned, one would think, that, with rebeldom only half subdued, and with the masses of uneducated voters we now have, we had not better take any more on our hands until we have more completely controlled and elevated those elements now under our tutelage. St. Domingo is not the only badly governed region which tempts us to extend our acquisitions or conquests. Let us stop where we are.

☞ The Reverend ALBERT BARNES, who died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 24th, in the 72d year of his age, was one of the most eminent divines in the Presbyterian Church, and had attained a world wide distinction as a religious writer. His death was almost instantaneous. He had walked with his daughter to the house of a friend, and soon after taking his seat he fell back and expired without uttering a word. He was born in Rome, N. Y., on December 1, 1798, graduated at Hamilton College in that State, took a theological course at Princeton, and was licensed to preach in 1824. In 1830, he went to Philadelphia where he has since resided. He was ranked among the first of American divines and was considered a pulpit orator of considerable power.

But it is by his writings that he is chiefly known. His "Bible Commentaries" have been adopted in Sunday schools and families of every denomination. The "Notes on the New Testament" gained a great popularity, the sales having reached a million copies. They have been extensively translated and adopted by many biblical students of the Old World. His "Life of St. Paul," and his "Evidences of Christianity," have also had a wide circulation, and his works on Episcopacy and on the "Scripture Views of Slavery," also attracted attention.

Greeley says the horse de combat is the best for carriage purposes, but too delicate for farm uses.

SHOWING THEIR HAND.

It will be well for the people of this country, and particularly for their lawmakers, to pause in faithful consideration, before they give way to fine sentiment in regard to restoring the fighting men of the rebellion to the highest seats of authority in the nation. The sentimentability of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and of Senator SCHURZ is beautiful in the abstract. But, it is like the innocence of Eden, "fair but very frail." It is full of danger. Common sense must be the guide and restraint of sentiment altogether too generous to be just or safe.

It would be a beautiful thing in the abstract to contemplate the joy of a thousand hearts, and of hundreds of households; if on some festive day, the Governor should open the doors of the State Prison and let loose upon the people all the criminals there confined. The people, in their concern for their own safety would not see the sentimental side of the argument in favor of such a hazardous measure. And yet the odium and guilt of treason are intrinsically greater than can be attached to crimes less dangerous and hurtful.

What would these men do, were absolution universally declared for all engaged in rebellion, and the seats of power made accessible to them? Just what their political brethren have been trying to do, as they have had occasion to show their hands. Senator MCCREERY would disturb the rest of our braves who sleep on Arlington Heights that the family which occupied a chief place in the rebellion may again flaunt in pride and haughtiness at the Federal Capital. The ex-rebels who would find their way into Congress would of choice consort with the Democracy. We all know that the chief effort of that party has been to decry an discourage all the economical reforms of the Administration, to create distrust of our securities, derangement of our finances, and disturb the settlements which have been effected of the issues of the past ten years. All the avowed repudiationists of the national debt are in that party. Put them in control of the Democratic party, and the credit of the country must suffer. The ex-rebels are dangerous political plotters. They have made politics, not business, their chief study. They will rule any party with which they continue to act. Every accession of strength the Democracy has received from the South has emboldened the party to the avowal of purposes which it is our duty to prevent the accomplishment of.

We but contend for the peace and safety of the country when we say that the time for general amnesty has not yet come.—Let a score of years pass, counting from the surrender of LEE at Appomattox, and it will be safe to talk about it. Let the loyal people keep all their advantages. They have none too many for the public good.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

We copy, to day, from the Cincinnati *Gazette* an article on the tobacco tax, in opposition to a proposition to increase the charges on that article. The views presented deserve consideration. Tobacco is called a luxury—to us a very objectionable and filthy one—but still an indulgence which, when once commenced, is usually the last to be surrendered by those who have taught themselves to use it. As a luxury it is taxed high. So long as the necessities of the government demanded high taxes on this and other luxuries no complaint could well be made about the severity of this imposition. But when the policy is to reduce taxes, and enlarge the free list as rapidly as possible, thus lightening the burdens of the people, the collections on tobacco should also be reduced as largely and as speedily as practicable. And at the earliest possible day it should be relieved altogether, in common with other articles of American production and manufacture.

With the economy, or the moral or hygienic effects of tobacco, the government, in arranging the details of a revenue policy, has no concern. These considerations remain to be urged by the physician and the teachers of manners and morals. Under the head of taxation the government should not punish a man for using tobacco or any other unnecessary indulgence. The laboring men of the country very generally use tobacco. Many of them will forego bread rather than this questionable luxury. Hence high taxes on this article bear hard on the classes least able to bear the burdens of the Government. Therefore we quite agree with the *Gazette* that to raise the tax would be a movement in the wrong direction, that it would be unjust, and would be destructive of revenue rather than helpful to the treasury.

THE MOTLEY LETTER.

It is understood at Washington that the State Department has refused to make public the letter of Mr. MOTLEY in reference to his removal from the English Mission. This, if true, is neither just to Mr. MOTLEY nor the American people. Surely if any reason existed sufficient to warrant his removal this letter can not wipe that reason out of existence. If Mr. MOTLEY misrepresents the facts the State Department has ready writers at its service to confute them.

The withholding of the letter can answer no good end. It cannot prevent Mr. MOTLEY'S view of the case from reaching the public ear. Already his friends have telegraphed to him to allow it to be sent over the cable from London. Sooner or later his plea will be made public. It was not a gracious act in the State Department to withhold its reasons for Mr. MOTLEY'S removal from the people. The executive should treat the people with confidence, if it would have confidence in return. The curious world will hear Mr. MOTLEY'S side of the story, and it would be far better if the State Department would give the information sought for with such promptness as to convince the people that it had no dread of any of its statements.

Said a member of a church to another, "I can give five dollars to this object and not feel it." "Then," said his companion, "give ten and feel it."

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

The failure of the people of the State of New York to ratify the funding bill proposed in order to carry out the system of toll reduction, places that important reform for the time being in great peril. Owing to that failure the Legislature may be obliged to retrace its steps in a direction so important both to the commerce of New York and the interests of traders and producers in the west. The Constitution of the State of New York requires so large a sum to be annually set apart from the canal revenues for the sinking fund and other purposes that the reduction of tolls may be considered impracticable until relief can be had by some process yet to be devised and carried out.

The art of constitution-making is original, we believe, with this country, and is an art in which, with all our aptness, versatility and practice, we are not as yet perfect. In other lands, constitutions grow; here they are manufactured. The unwritten constitutions of other lands have rather more flexibility about them than ours in consequence. Our constitutions have too much the rigidity of statutes rather than the facility of adaptation which are required by the rapidly changing condition of commerce and of society. The constitution of New York, adopted in 1846, was framed under circumstances not at all similar to those which now environ the canal system of this country. Wise and applicable as its restrictions and provisions were at that day, they are wholly out of harmony with the demands of this time. Then the canals of New York held the supremacy in the carrying of western produce. Until 1851 the Erie road was not completed. Since then the Central road has consolidated eight railway lines into itself. The tolls which the railways were at first compelled to pay to the State, have been remitted altogether, in order to allow New York railways to compete for western freight with lines of other States. The multiplication of railways, their relief from tolls, large freight capacity, and the facility with which they combine and consolidate their interests and power, all operate to the disadvantage of the canals. A policy which would do very well, as regards canals, when the whole country had only five thousand miles of railway, is sadly inadequate when we have over forty thousand miles of railway in the United States and Canada. A revision of the constitution of New York in this particular is essential, if the produce of the west is not to find its way to the ocean by the cheaper channels furnished by the enterprising Canadian authorities.

Not only in New York, but in Ohio, as well, should the canal system be made freer to adapt itself to the competitions it is compelled to struggle against. Railways, when business crowds put on high tolls; when business is slack and competition strong, they reduce them. They thus keep even with one another, and by the success of one day make good the losses of another. But our canals are restricted as railroads are not. A change is needed, and must be had.

NOT QUITE ALONE.

An exhaustive effort has been made to create the impression that CHARLES SUMNER was altogether deserted by his former friends, and that he is, just now, the most lonely and least influential man in Washington. But a correspondent, writing from the Federal City of its Christmas festivities, conveys quite another impression as to the facts. He says:

"Nearly all day yesterday the house of the independent and eloquent Senator from Massachusetts was thronged in a quiet way by friends and admirers, who came to congratulate him upon his success in the late debate.

The holidays are upon us, and nearly all the visitors in Washington, as well as officials, have hurried away. Had this debate occurred when the town was full, the ovation to Sumner would have been grand and brilliant. To read the discussion and count the vote, you would suppose the affair was like the handle of a jug, all on one side. This is not so. Sumner has a strong hold on New England nationality, and the respect of thoughtful, honest men all over the Union.

'Confound the fellow,' said a Western Republican Senator to me; 'he asks nothing of the President, and can stay where he is as long as he wishes to, and there he has the advantage of all of us. We depend upon the Executive patronage for success at home. He does not.'"

This illustrates the evil as well as the folly of trying to conduct any upright party on the principles on which the old Democratic party was run so long—by the machinery thereof. The masses of the Republican party can not be led to the polls like cattle into the shambles. The Senator or Representative who trusts to the power of truth, and the sober second thought of the people to do him justice will in the end be better sustained than are those who put their fate in the hand of any man or set of men. As to the outcome of the controversy which has of late caused so much excitement, no friend of Mr. SUMNER'S need feel concerned. His opponents know very well that they were gnawing a file when they had tested the strength of their jaws upon him. The American people love boldness, and resolute conduct in a public man. They take kindly to the statesman who sometimes rebukes but never flatters them; who can oppose his friends when they are wrong, or approve an enemy when he is in the right. Such a man will never lack friends. Hence were CHARLES SUMNER'S mistakes much more numerous or flagrant than they are, his friends will not forsake him.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury announces that under the revised tariff which goes into effect on the first of the new year, the reduction in the revenue will be about $10,000,000 annually, and hence he thinks that there should be no more tinkering with the tariff at this session. The amount of interest paid on the first of January coupons, amounts to $32,000,000. The coin and currency balance continues large, but the Secretary, against the urgent advice of leading financiers, refuses to increase the monthly sales of gold that he may increase the purchase of bonds.

Mr. Lorenzo Day, of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, having married Miss Martha Week, a local poet comments:

"A Day is made, a Week is lost,
But time should not complain,—
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make the week again."

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

The scientific world is awaiting with much interest the reports of the observers sent to make observations of the total eclipse of the sun which occurred on the 22d. The Governments of the United States and of Great Britain both sent observers supplied with the best instruments. The eclipse was visible in Southern Spain, Algiers, Italy and Sicily and it is said that it has awakened an interest and commanded an array of scientific genius unknown to any previous phenomenon of the kind. The observations, as in recent eclipses, have been directed to determining if possible what is the nature of the "corona" or irregular ring which extends around the sun's disk. Further confirmation is expected also of the fact determined by the spectroscope that the sun is composed of the same elements with the earth and all the planets, and further progress may be made toward that seemingly impossible consummation of arriving at the geological structure of the sun and the planets almost as accurately as at that of the earth. To such a height is science attaining that it is vouchsafed to man not only to "weigh the hills in a balance," but to weigh and analyze the orbs which are millions of miles distant. These are the triumphs of mind and of spirit, and if they should never be of any material use, and there is no doubt that they will be for every fact in science however remote and visionary it may seem at first is ultimately found to be of practical value, they are of the greatest moral value in proving that man is indeed made in the image of his Maker. The progress of science proves that man may know "even as he is known," that is, that the mind of man is capable of grasping and understanding all the principles and facts of the universe. Psychological writers say that there is an impassable gulf between the Finite and the Infinite, and this is evidently true as to power, but it remains to be shows that there is any limit to man's capacity for scientific acquisition.

That science should learn both the geography and the geology of the whole solar system, as it has discovered the laws which govern the revolutions of the bodies, is not in the least improbable — And we look forward to the day when this will be attained with a perfection which is just suggested by the geographical discoveries upon the surface of Mars, by which this planet has been mapped out almost as completely as the earth, not only to the continents and oceans but to the islands and bays.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

"When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him," is a truth which finds an illustration occasionally, even among politicians. No man has been hated more bitterly by the leaders of the Democracy than CHARLES SUMNER. At length a turn in public affairs has called forth an expression of the admiration which the manliness and independence of his course has excited even in the minds of his enemies.

We append the following remarks made in the Senate debate on San Domingo by Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio. The force of these remarks is in the *truth* they contain. It is gratifying to see honest independence at length acknowledged by those who have all along derided and opposed it. The following is as high an encomium as a life-long opponent could possibly pay to distinguished merit. In the course of his speech, Senator THURMAN said:

The Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandler) was pleased to tell the Senator from Massachusetts that when he came to train this little body of Democrats here it would not be a very difficult task; that there were not so many of them but that he might dress them into line without any very great military genius to enable him to do so. When the Senator made that remark my memory took me back eighteen years to the memorable year 1852. There was a Presidential election that year. There were two candidates, the Whig candidate, Gen. Winfield Scott, and the Democratic candidate, General Franklin Pierce. They stood upon platforms that in one particular had no essential difference whatever, platforms that have been proclaimed ever since the year 1861 to have been pro-slavery platforms—platforms that denounced in almost the same language and with precisely the same meaning any agitation whatever of the subject of slavery or the abolition thereof, which denounced as unpatriotic in any body in any part of the Republic to seek to disturb by any agitation whatever that status of slavery which existed in the Southern States. Upon that platform the two great parties of the country went to battle in that year, 1852; but there was one man in the Senate of the United States that day, and but one, who repudiated both platforms and would stand upon neither; and that man was Charles Sumner. I see him standing in the Senate Chamber then without a single follower. He had no ten men, the number of the Democrats here, to dress into line then; he had nobody but himself; and I have lived to see the day when sixty Senators of the Republican party, the Senator from Michigan among them too, were following in his footsteps with the most implicit obedience. I have seen that which I never expected to see; I have seen the man who repudiated your candidate of 1852, who spat upon your platform then, at the head of your column for nearly ten years in the Senate of the United States.

Where then were you who now talk of nothing but freedom? Where then were you who now boast of the enfranchisement of the African race? * * * * * * *

Where were you, Republican Senators, in the year 1852, when the Senator from Massachusetts stood, if not solitary, at least alone? Where were you? One half of you, or nearly so, voting for Franklin Pierce, and the rest of you for Winfield Scott.

Now, I am not here to defend the Senator from Massachusetts. He is quite able to defend himself. I am not here to nominate him as a commander-in-chief of this little body of Democrats. I do not think they want his leadership, and I do not think he seeks the command. But he is reproached with the small number of his followers, with the number ten, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that eighteen years ago he had not one tenth of ten to follow him, although since that he has had six times ten to obey his commands.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* warns the English that the new Minister's name is pronounced *Skenk*. This depends somewhat upon the latitude, we believe. At Dayton, where SCHENCK is known, he is called, for short, "Bob Skank," and East he is sometimes called "Mr. Shenk." It has been intimated that there is danger of coming to spell it with a "u," which would not matter, as there is nothing in a name and as General SCHENCK'S name, whatever shape it takes, would spell as sweet as it does at present.

Among three hundred divorces granted in Vermont this year, the wife acknowledged to have originated difficulty in two hundred and eleven of the cases.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It has been suggested in certain quarters that Attorney-General AKERMAN should retire from the administration now that Georgia has gone Democratic. The idea is by no means new for it was suggested that Mr. CRESWELL should retire when Maryland went Democratic. The idea which the politicians are endeavoring to put into practice that no man should hold office under the administration unless he comes from a State whose majority is in harmony with the ruling party is as corrupt and partizan as it is absurd. It supposes that the President and his Cabinet are chiefly means to be used in the interest of the party which they represent. And if the principle, if there is a principle involved, applies to the Cabinet, why not to all the assistants or employees in Cabinet Departments? Thus all government clerks and employees from New York, Indiana, and all the States which have cast Democratic majorities should resign and give place to others from Republican States. Secretaries FISH and CRESWELL should retire, and why should not the practice be carried still further and made to apply to officers elected by the people. Thus, Indiana having gone Democratic, Vice President COLFAX might be expected to resign in order that some one from Ohio or Illinois might take his place.

THE assassination of General DON JUAN PRIM, whose death is elsewhere announced in the cable despatches, is an indication of the desperate determination of the Republicans of Spain. It could not have resulted from treason to the Republican cause, for General PRIM has always favored a constitutional monarchy, and in this he was no doubt wiser and more practical than those who supposed that a Republic could be successfully established. Whether this is to be taken as an indication of the fate which awaits the Duke of Aosta or King AMADEUS, who has probably by this time arrived in Madrid, we cannot say, but it is evident that he will meet with great difficulty in taking the throne. The whole country seems disturbed at the imposition of the King, the soldiers being mutinous and the people rife for rebellion. There seems, moreover, to be a plan to prevent the King's elevation of which the assassination of PRIM was a part.

King AMADEUS is doubly objectionable to the Republicans, for besides being the person chosen to perpetuate monarchy he is what in the United States would be called a "carpet-bagger." These royal "carpet-baggers" are and have always been common in Europe, but the people have never submitted to them with entire consent and in the present advanced state of the people, even in Spain, the hostility is especially active. The Republicans doubtless are opposed to the monarchy as much from the burdens which it imposes upon the people as from the principle itself. The new King is to have a civil list of $1,200,000 per annum, the heir-apparent is to be allowed $100,000 and an allowance of $200,000 is made for the maintenance of the royal palaces. This amounts to a million and a half for ruling a country like Spain, when the President of the United States receives but $25,000 for the much more laborious and responsible work of administering the Government of the Republic. The fact that Spain cannot pay the interest on her national debt aggravates the burden. The new king might do much to conciliate the people by following the example of the king of Portugal and refusing to use this immense civil list for private purposes. This king receives $410,000 as a civil list, out of which he pays $70,000 to his wife, refusing an additional grant for that purpose, and returns $20,600 for educational purposes. A King like this might soon conciliate the Republicans.

General PRIM was fifty-seven years of age, and had been, up to the moment of his death, one of the most prominent men in connection with the history of Spain for a generation past. He made his first military campaign at the age of nineteen, has been several times exiled, was once tried for high treason, and took part in the movement against Mexico in 1862, from which he withdrew on discovering that the French designed to set up a throne. He was one of the leaders of the movement which overthrew the profligate and corrupt ISABELLA, and has since been at the head of the provisional government.

LABOR unions and associations have undoubtedly done much to secure better wages and greater respect for the working people. The principle of consolidation which is giving such vast power to mining, manufacturing, railroad and other companies, as we have before pointed out, begins to be well understood by the workingmen, and combinations of great power have been formed. But the evil which we see in all associations of the kind seems to be an opinion among the members that capital is the enemy of labor, and that it must be by some combination placed wholly at the mercy of labor. In the efforts which have been made to bring about this result, great wrong has been done to workingmen as well as capitalists. In fact, the greatest wrong has been done and is sought to be done to laboring men. For example, the Crispin organizations which are now on a strike in New York and Philadelphia, are grasping at the control of not only all capital engaged in manufacturing shoes but at the control also of all workmen. No man, according to their rules, is permitted to work at the business unless he is a member of the organization and no workman, however skillful, can be employed unless he has its approval. The organization also regulates the rate of wages, and discourages superior skill by compelling the same rate for all workmen. The employer moreover is not allowed to judge of the competency of the workmen nor to discharge a slovenly one to whom he is compelled to pay the same wages as he pays to capable and skillful workmen. The society also undertakes to regulate the number of apprentices which shall be employed in the business, and, most presumptuous of all, they have undertaken to keep their business within their ranks and to make it hereditary, allowing no one but the son of a Crispin, or one who is adopted as such by the order, to learn the business. This would be considered an outrage in Europe, and it is needless to suggest how utterly at variance it is with the principles which govern business and the selection of occupations and professions in a Republic like ours. It has always been claimed that the encouragement given to talent and skill of every kind to engage in that for which it is specially gifted, has secured such conspicuous triumphs for our mechanics and inventors.

We are unable to speak as to the merits of the wages question involved in this strike. The Crispins may be justifiable in demanding higher wages, and their right to quit work when they regard the wages as insufficient is undisputed. But it is an assumption which is little better than mob law to say who shall and who shall not work at the business. What will be the result of the strike cannot be safely conjectured, for it seems that the manufacturers are as determined as the Crispins to "strike till the last armed foe expires."

THERE seems to be an epidemic of what is politely called "Kleptomania" now raging in the Eastern cities. We gave recently an account of the ravages of this disease among the wealthy ladies, (and the dry goods stores) in New York, and now we notice that a large number of ladies have been taken in charge in Boston, by the health authorities or police as they are sometimes called, for having been seized with this irresistible disease in the fancy goods stores. What could have produced this sudden outbreak is not intimated, but we suppose that the excitement due to the approaching season of giving and receiving presents aroused and precipitated a disease the seeds of which were latent in the system. The treatment in such cases heretofore has not been of the "heroic" kind, when the ladies were wealthy or respectably connected, but would it not be well to try the effect of something a little severe in order to stay the progress of the disease, and to make ladies careful in future about contracting it. In those cases in which the parties are poor, the disease is always treated as a crime, and the vulgar and disgraceful names of "shoplifting" and "theft" are given to it. The treatment, too, is of the most "heroic" kind, the patient being confined sometimes for six months in the hospital on Blackwell's Island and kept on a low and coarse diet. Of course, where patients have not the means to purchase good "*treatment*," they cannot expect the tenderness and care which the more wealthy receive. We would suggest, however, that as the disease is one which comes under the control of the State, the treatment might be more nearly equalized.

WE are glad to know that the Indian reports of Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, to which we alluded recently, made to the Missionary organizations of the Protestant Episcopal Church and to the Interior Department, have been published in pamphlet form. This is testimony from a source which is wholly independent of any political aspirations or of any Indian rings, and it deserves wide circulation and preservation in a permanent form. If it be true, as Mr. WELSH states, that General BLUNT retained $80,000 out of $90,000 which he received from the Government to pay the Quapaw Indians, on the ground that he had been to great expense in procuring the appropriation, he should be tried and dealt with as dishonest Quartermasters and Paymasters were during the war. If a few of these thieving Indian agents could be sent to some Penitentiary for life, there might be some abatement in the theft and fraud which it seems the policy of the President which promised so well has been unable to check.

That portion of the reports which relates to the Protestant Episcopal missionary efforts among the Indians, will be read with great interest by those interested in missionary work. It is something to know that in our day there is a devotion and fervor in many of those engaged in the conversion of the Indians which is worthy of the zeal of the early Jesuit Fathers. It has the advantage, however, over the work of the eighteenth century, that while it is nearly or quite equal in Christian zeal it is more practical and effective.

GOV. HOFFMAN says in his message to the New York Assembly that the President's financial policy is lacking in that common sense which men apply every day to their private business. He probably means that men in private business do not pay their obligations and reduce their burdens as rapidly as is consistent with their business and other interests. It was not common sense in the President to reduce the debt over $100,000,000 since last March and over $2,000,000 in the last month as the latest statement published elsewhere shows he has done. This policy is relieving the people too rapidly of the burden of interest on the public debt, and enabling Congress to make too much headway in reducing taxes, say at the rate of $80,000,000 in one session, to suit Governor HOFFMAN, who doubtless desires the people to be burdened until they are tired of Republican rule and fly to the Democracy for that relief which only the Democracy can give, as they have demonstrated in New York. In that Democratic city the financial policy has been just the reverse of GRANT'S and hence must be common sense and Democratic. There, instead of reducing the debt as the President does, the Democracy have increased it during the seven years of their rule about $33,000,000, which is an increase, exclusive of street taxes and other burdens, of over $13,500 a day for the entire period. Thus, while GRANT is reducing the debt at the rate of about $120,000,000 a year, the superior common sense of the New York Democracy is increasing the city debt at the rate of about $5,000,000 a year. This debt, during the last campaign it was shown, was then rising at the rate of $504 an hour and had reached in the aggregate $83 per capita for the entire population and $535 for every voter, and the tax levied last year was at the rate of $28 a head. This kind of superior common sense should be transferred to a wider field. It is evidently unjust to leave such a policy to operate in a corner like New York, when it might have the whole continent and every tax-payer's pocket for its field. This lack of common sense in the financial policy of the administration is also apparent in another effect upon the people. The gold sales and the general financial management has appreciated the currency over $100,000,000 and thus GRANT has put into the pockets of every man, woman and child in the country over two dollars, when he might by showing the superior common sense of the New York Democracy have taken that amount from their pockets.

THE journals about New York have had much to say recently concerning the refusal of the Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector of the Church of the Atonement, to officiate at the funeral of GEORGE HOLLAND, an actor. From all that we have read upon the subject, we are inclined to think that Mr. SABINE needs considerable religious development and growth in grace. It is said in his defense that he is a young man of good family who was placed in charge of the parish through the influence of his father, and this has had a tendency to develop in him the Pharisee. Mr. SABINE says in his own defense that he has frequently warned his flock against the theatre, and that to be consistent he ought not to permit his church to be used for the burial of an actor. We are willing to believe, and are perhaps bound to believe, that Mr. SABINE acted solely from principle until we are assured that he has been inconsistent. For example, he has no doubt frequently warned his flock against intemperance. He ought, therefore, to be consistent, not to officiate at the funeral of any one engaged in the liquor business, however wealthy or however prominent a member of the parish the deceased may have been.

The point in this case which concerns the secular press, and this in fact is the gist of the matter, is that Mr. SABINE refused on the ground of the dead actor's profession. Nothing has been shown against the character of HOLLAND. On the contrary, his life is said to have been, in a moral view, most examplary. His family had for years been members of the Church of the Atonement and it was at the request of the family that Mr. SABINE was asked to officiate. Mr. SABINE'S rule, if generally adopted, would exclude from Christian burial all the great actors. RISTORI, FECHTER, SEEBACH and BOOTH, no matter how earnest followers they may be of Christ nor how great the charities may be for which they are distinguished, might be tumbled into the Potter's field like the worst criminals. And should the rule prevail, we may expect that the niche now filled in the Westminster Cathedral aisle by the statue of England's great actor will be made vacant or filled with the statue of some one who did less to interpret the great thoughts of great men. If the rule, moreover, is to apply to one class of actors why not to all classes, and thus exclude NILSSON, PATTI, PICCOLOMINI, and all those who appear in opera or on the lyric stage from Christian burial?

There is, as Mr. SABINE says and as we are glad to repeat, no rule among Episcopal clergymen by which they refuse to bury actors, as such. "The little church round the corner," to which Mr. SABINE alluded with something of a sneer, is an Episcopal church known as the Church of the Transfiguration, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON did as Mr. SABINE suggested he would, officiate at the burial of the dead actor.

GOSSIP.

Bismarck says: "I am a Republican, but the time has not come yet."

Thurlow Weed has $20,000 income yearly, and gives half of it away in charity.

Fifty-nine newspapers in towns and cities on the Pacific Coast have perished during the past year.

The Mayor of San Francisco, gave his entire income for the past year, $4,209 to public charities.

The New York *Tribune* means stove pipe hat when it says "the familiar cylindrical appurtenance."

A student's expenses in Harvard College for everything necessary, range from $358 to $581 a year.

Skating promises to be more fashionable than ever in New York this winter, and it is well that it should.

[illegible] evenings ago, thirty [illegible] within thirty minutes [illegible] Hall.

One thousand dollars is offered to [illegible] ingenious genius who will devise means to rid [illegible] grain elevators of rats.

The Waco, T[illegible] *Register* notes the fact that "our parson in [illegible] suddenly exchanged his shot gun for a revolver."

The Oneida Community have received but one new member since 1867, and decline all further applications for membership.

There are one thousand head of deceased cattle in Dutchess county, N. Y., and the milk business of the county is seriously endangered.

Montreal is a quiet city and not to disturb its slumbers, the city fathers have enacted that no wheeled vehicles come within its limits.

A negro woman who died in Baltimore on Tuesday night is said to have been one hundred and twenty one years seven months and twenty-two days old.

A minister asked a tipsy fellow leaning up against a fence, where he expected to go when he died. "If I can't get along any better than I do now," he said, "I shan't go anywhere."

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, after thirty-one years of life, has disappeared by being merged into Dana's *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, an established weekly journal of similar character.

A Pennsylvania rural journal announces that the Rev. E. L. Janes will lecture "upon the nature and evils of intemperance, and to encourage the friends of humanity to labor and pray for its advancement."

Miss Nellie Grant, who cried to come home from boarding school three months ago, is now engaged to a young man in Covington. Four dressmakers, and as many seamstresses are busy at the White House.—*Brooklyn Union.*

The two most unfortunate cripples of the war are at present at the Berlin Hospital. They are a couple of soldiers, one of whom has lost both arms and legs, and the other one arm and both legs. Artificial limbs are being prepared for them.

One family of immigrants by the last steamer from Scotland consisted of a man, his wife, and nineteen children, all but one of whom are girls, and the oldest only twenty-three years of age! The grandmother on the mother's side, a lady aged only 89 years, also accompanies them.

California records for 1870 will include three memorable industrial events—the shipment of the first bale of home raised silk; the raising of the first successful crop of cotton, leading to the planting of several large tracts to that staple, and the first success in the manufacture of beet sugar.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that, if a man puts his head or arm through a car window, and is injured by coming in contact with something which reaches close to the window, he cannot recover for the injury, the act being considered negligence on the part of the passenger.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, too, indulges in a female reporter, and a phonographic one at that. This young lady, Miss Fannie R. Sprague, left a home of ease and refinement to earn an independent living by the practice of an art requiring peculiar gifts [illegible] ous application, and admirably has she succeeded.

A [illegible] wishes to [illegible] and: "Pa, can always tell [illegible] dew I bath, from any other day in the [illegible] TIME."

The number of men and boys, [illegible] with guns and revolvers, making [illegible] the woods and people's farms. I don't believe the game is the only inducement, but they make observations of chicken coops, wheat and oat barns, as well as corn cribs."

There's a touch of romance in Mrs. Belknap's story. She was a daughter of Dr. Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, Ky, and after his death removed to Keokuk, Iowa. Her brother was an officer on Confederate General S. W. Ferguson's staff, and was captured near Meridian, Miss. In her efforts to secure his release she made the acquaintance with General Belknap which resulted in their marriage not two years ago.

The following lines, copied by Rev. Dr. Cumming from an old volume of the fifteenth century, were put in print during the Crimean war, and, in view of the present complications in European affairs, may not be uninteresting to many of our readers now:

In twice two hundred years, the Bear
The Crescent will assail;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear will not prevail.

But mark, in twice ten years again—
Let Islam know and fear—
The Cross will stand, the Crescent wane,
Dissolve and disappear.

The *Independent* loses its workingman in Oliver Johnson, who gives up the managing editorship. The paper speaks most feelingly of him, and says that "he was the youngest and one of the very ablest of the twelve brave men who formed the first anti-slavery society, 39 years ago. At the age of 22, the time at which most men are seeking their own advancement, he cast in his lot with this great cause, and through poverty and contumely he has born the heat and burden of the day. Though now past sixty, his physical and intellectual power is not abated."

Correspondence.

Washington Letters.

Correspondence of the BLADE.

OUR FIRST SNOW—SAN DOMINGO—J. T. HOFFMAN—NEW YEAR—MR. SCHENCK—ALABAMA CLAIMS—THE ECLIPSE—WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1870.

Our first snow came yesterday morning, falling about three inches deep and ending in a drizzle of rain. It came just as Washington was getting into a skating furore, and broke up a great amount of anticipated enjoyment. Snow is not a very welcome visitor here. It generally means slush and mud, and not the gingling of the merry sleigh-bells. If snow really comes in sufficient quantity to make sleighing, it finds very few persons prepared for a turn-out, and the number of "jumpers" and extemporized vehicles greatly exceed those which appear on the streets with a complete outfit.

There seems to be no doubt that the steamer Tennessee is being fitted up at the Washington Yard to take out the San Domingo commissioners who will probably be selected from among our most distinguished public men. I doubt whether the Republicans hereabout are as much opposed to the acquisition of San Domingo as the BLADE seems to be. So far as I know they regard the matter with a good deal of indifference, and as affecting the government and the general convenience of trade more than the masses of the people. The course of Mr. Sumner causes great astonishment, but it is not because the people are so very earnest for annexation, but because he has departed from the usual tenor of his parliamentary bearing to show his contempt for the President.

The statement of the New York [illegible] organ, ow[illegible] Hall, to the effect that Governor Hoffman will not be a candidate for President in 1872 is received by the *Chronicle* as a trick to get other candidates to lay the ears for the ultimate benefit of Mr. Hoffman. Nobody thinks for a moment that Governor Hoffman is really to be withdrawn.

The President opens his house on Monday for the usual New Year receptions. At 11 o'clock the members of the Cabinet call; at half after 11 the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives; at 12 the officers of the Army and Navy; at half after 12 the heads of bureaus; a quarter of an hour later the soldiers and old fogies (members of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants;) and from one to two the unwashed people. Of course the principle is all right, but hadn't the people ought to be first and their servants last?

The information which comes out through the editor of the Dayton *Journal*, that Gen. Schenck is to be entrusted with the settlement of all questions of difference between this country and Great Britain, is commented on by our papers, and gives great satisfaction—There is a feeling that the Alabama claims ought to be brought to an issue, and the long delay causes much uneasiness. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, thinks that no further concessions will be made by his government, but it is hoped that Gen. Schenck will present the case in such form as to secure additional concessions in favor of justice and fair dealing. But immediate action is not to be expected, and in the meantime it is believed that Congress will adopt the President's views, and provide at once for the settlement of all claims, and their assumption by the government.

In reference to the amount of the Alabama claims Gen. Butler states a fact of interest which has not been generally understood. In many cases the vessels plundered and destroyed were duly insured and the value recovered. In all such cases the injured party would have no claim on the British government because already remunerated by his insurance, and the insurance company could not claim because the losses are provided for in the rates of insurance. Hence the assumption of all these claims by the government is necessary to a just settlement; as our claim is greatly larger than would appear by the decision of any commission.

Professor Newcomb who went from our observatory to Gibraltar to see the total eclipse of the sun on the 22d inst., telegraphs that he had a good view and made photographs of the corona which was very brilliant. The two professors who went to Sicily for the same purpose (Hall and Eastman) have not been heard from.

The following are among the announcements to-day: The President will give a series o. state dinners after the holidays. These dinners are for members of Congress, cabinet officers, judges and officers of the government and their wives and daughters.

The President will also give a general levee in January and two more in February.

Mrs. Grant will receive at the White House every Tuesday afternoon, beginning on the 10th.

Mrs. Secretary Boutwell will hold weekly afternoon receptions during the session. [illegible] by to be fixed hereafter.

[illegible] give morning dancing [illegible] for the h[illegible]se on H street.

[illegible]tes Sanitary [illegible]on will give after [illegible] house in [illegible] war.

BUCKEYE.

P. D. [illegible]ing of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs at the State Department yesterday, about which some of the dispatches have endeavored to cast a cloud of mystery, was to consider the proposition of the President for appointing a committee to receive and adjust the Alabama claims and provide for their payment by the government. I learn that these claims, as filed in the State Department, amount to about fifteen millions of dollars; but it it is supposed that on sifting them they will not amount to more than half that sum. The Committee will report in favor of the proposed commission.

The snow has been reinforced with a slight addition and the weather has changed to cold. The ice in Rock Creek is about six inches thick and there is a very brisk movement among the ice men. Hundreds are engaged in cutting the ice and hundreds of carts in removing it to the ice houses. It opens a large field of employment for our laborers and will do much to relieve the distress caused by the stringency of the weather.

B.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE YEAR WHICH IS NOW CLOSING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1870.

The last day of the year! 1870, with all its excitements, joys and sorrows, expires to-day! We shall lay him away, as we have laid away most of his predecessors, in a winding sheet of snow, while the earth is rocking with chill winds, and the creeks and rivers are shedding icy tears of sorrow over his memory.

On the whole we cannot reasonably complain of the dying year. It has, to be sure, gathered a harvest of great names; but they fell like a shock of corn, fully ripe, and have left the wealth of their heroism, patriotism, and noble public and private virtues as an inheritance for mankind. The memory of those who have died this year will be exceedingly precious to future generations; and, of all the years that have gone, there are few that can show so many shining gems in their starry crowns.

The year closes up peacefully for the nation, with but little serious apprehension for the future. It is true that we have unsettled questions, more or less serious, with several of the European nations; but we are so strong, and the government has planted itself so decisively on the side of right and justice, that we have nothing to fear and no expectation that the public peace will be broken.

Abroad there are wars—great wars, involving vast suffering, sweeping destruction and great waste of human life, the end of which we cannot fathom; but, as yet, they remain insular wars, involving no other nations; and the calamities which they entail are not worse than those of many other years, and are far less than some which history has made memorable in the ages that have passed away. With a few conspicuous exceptions the world is at peace.

The year has been one of great progress in the arts, in the advancement of civilization, in the spread of liberal ideas and in the general well-being of mankind. To say nothing of what has been done in the higher walks of education, the progress has been little short of wonderful among the freedmen of America, the emancipated serfs of Russia and the men of toil everywhere. The enlarged suffrage in England and the general acceptance of the enlarged suffrage in America are way-marks in the advancement of human progress the full meaning of which is but little comprehended.

For the christian religion, which goes hand in hand with the best civilization, the year has been one of fair prosperity everywhere. At no time in the world's history have so many ways been opened to it and so many inquiries made as to its results, among nations which have hitherto spurned it. There is a general feeling among the unchristian nations, that there is something in our religion which is superior to theirs, and although unwilling to relinquish the religions of their fathers, they see, to some extent, how much more successful ours in making the best type of manhood.

Then, among the different forms of religion that are called christian, it is interesting to note how those which we conceive to be the best and are most intimately associated with republican liberty are gaining on the Greek and Roman forms. Romanism, especially, which has so long dominated and tyrasized over the millions of mankind is gradually losing its power for evil, and has been smitten, during the year, in one of its most objectionable claims, and must henceforth be content to divorce itself from that temporal power by which it has been so lawfully corrupted.

In our domestic politics, the indications of the year must be regarded as, on the whole, auspicious. It is true that the Republican party has met with some unexpected reverses; that the administration of President Grant has had to run the gauntlet of severe and unfriendly criticisms, and that there is bitterness and ill-feeling among some of the trusted leaders of the party. But, at the same time, I cannot think of the administration but as a splendid success, at least, that portion of it which is unveiled and open to observation.

If there have been mistakes, there have been also efforts to correct them; if there have been unwelcome removals from office, there have also been satisfactory appointments; if there has been a want of heed to political influences there has been no want of heed to the great interests of the people; and never, in my time, have so many things awry come rapidly into shape as in these two years of Republican administration.

Notwithstanding the unfriendly criticisms of the press, and the divided councils of the Senate, and the reverses suffered in late elections, I shall expect to see such an administration sustained by the people. I suspect that President Grant is to be re-nominated for a second term; and I doubt not that many of the thrusts aimed at him are intended to try his armor and find if these are vulnerable places. But if, in the future, he shall maintain himself as steadily as in the past, if he shall punish corruption, protect the ballot, put honest and capacity in public places, collect the revenue, reduce the taxes, pay the public debt and restore quiet and confidence to the rebel States, I shall feel assured that he will not be abandoned by the people of the United States.

BUCKEYE.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The intensely cold weather causes fearful mortality among the German wounded. Nearly all the occupants of fifty carriages, filled with soldiers wounded at the assault upon Belfort on the 21st of December, were frozen to death before the train reached Chantenos.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The losses which were sustained by Gen. Ducrot's army during the late sorties of the garrison forces from the city, have been so heavy and serious as to render it necessary to reconstruct the army of defense. With this object in view, Gen. Blanchard's division has been broken up; Gen. De Malloiy's division transferred to and amalgamated with the third army corps, under Gen Vinoy, both Gens. Vinoy and Blanchard still holding important commands.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Prussians are now sending to the front the landwehr of 1828, aged 42 and 43. It is considered that the utmost effort which Germany is capable of making is now being made. Though the system of supplying the vast army is admitted to be admirable, it cannot obviate the dissatisfaction and distrust which exists in considerable sections of territory. Notwithstanding the official statements concerning the victualling and clothing of the troops, the popular instinct appreciates the difficulty of the situation in its proper light, although no sign of discouragement is perceptible. All the former enthusiasm has ceased to exist, and a strong desire for peace is expressed. A rose-colored tint is given to all official accounts, so that only from private sources do we learn that the hospitals around Versailles contain 8,000 sick and wounded.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Gen Prim died this morning at 1 o'clock. All those engaged in his assassination—six in number—have escaped.

The death of General Prim has produced a profound sensation of grief, and everywhere great indignation is manifested against the assassins.

ROME, Dec. 31.—King Victor Emmanuel has entered the city. His reception was enthusiastic. He appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal Palace, and was cheered by an immense assembly.

LONDON, January 3.—The Tribune's special correspondent at Paris sends letters and papers to the 31st. He says coal cannot be bought, as it has all been used in casting cannon and for the railways and mills. Wood is nearly gone, and the trees of the Bois de Boulogne and the boulevards are now being cut. Children are dying for want of milk. The total number of deaths for each of the last two weeks was 270. Bread is plenty; it is not rationed, and is expected to last till the end of February. The Prussians continue their field operations, notwithstanding the cold weather. Trochu says Fort Avron was evacuated voluntarily, to escape the Prussian shells, their guns being longer range than those of the French. The French papers here are joyful over the report of the resignation of the Gladstone ministry. The Electeur Libra admits to its columns discussions as to whether the French could prolong their resistance or not.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

"The Doves of Perfection," is the name of a secret society in Indiana comprising only ladies of color.

The fire which destroyed the Spotwood House, in Richmond, Christmas morning, originated in a wine room.

7,434 prisoners were tried in the police court of Cincinnati last year, 2,440 of whom were sent to the workhouse.

Governor Hayes on Thusday received the portrait of ex Governor Samuel Huntington, who was Governor of Ohio from 1808 to 1810.

Mary Jane Henderson, of Raleigh, N. C., lost two husbands by hanging, and her third, less fortunate, pines in the penitentiary.

The report of C. H. Campen, General Western Emigrant Agent, shows that during the lost year 29,085 emigrants passed through Columbus for the West and Northwest, being 6,611 less than in 1869, and less than any year since 1865.

A Swedish woman at Holmes City, Douglass county, Minnesota, committed suicide, the other day, in a singular manner. She procured a large box of matches and ate off the heads. The result was death in a few hours, preceded by violent suffering.

Charles McCullough, the Philadelphia policeman convicted of repeating at the October election, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500. Three other men, convicted of false personation and illegal voting, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Louisville was agog with excitement on Friday night. A well known lady of that city publicly renounced the Catholic religion and took upon herself the vows of Judaism. Her change in belief involved her re-marriage according to the Hebrew ceremony, which occurred on Saturday.

The dwelling of Emanuel Helpman, in Allegban county, Michigan, was burned on Saturday week, three of his children perishing in the fire, and the wife and two other children being rescued through a window with their night clothes mostly burned off. The father covered them with hay in the barn, and then rode a mile in the cold, absolutely naked, to inform the neighbors and obtain assistance, when he fell senseless. He lies in a critical condition, partly frozen and roasted.

The Boston *Journal*, in an article on the suspension of the Ames Plow Company and solvency of Oakes Ames, says: There is no doubt that in a few months Ames will be able, not only to sustain himself and come out of this trial with a large fortune, but he will without causing the loss of a dollar to any one, and carry to a successful termination those projects which his energy and enterprise have induced him to participate in.

Secretary Boutwell received the other day, from no matter where in the West, a curious letter. The writer said he was the father of triplets, and somebody had told him there was a fund set apart out of which was given a bounty to parents having such a run of luck. He said he had two children besides, and, as his means were not large, he hoped if there were such a fund the Secretary would put him in the way of receiving the benefit of it. To confirm and establish the truth of the story, photographs of the three born at a birth were attached to the letter. He was informed that, although some governments had made such provisions for the unfortunate, it had thus far escaped the attention of our law makers.

On the morning of the 31st, the boiler attached to the engine in the shop of the Ohio Brush and Wire Manufacturing Company at the Penitentiary, exploded or collapsed, demolishing that portion of the building in which it was situated to the third story. Mr. James Wilson, foreman, and John O. Herron, engineer, and a convict, were buried under a mass of brick, mortar and timber, but were dug out uninjured except being painfully bruised. The engine next to the boiler was greatly damaged, and almost covered up by the wreck. The windows of the brush shop were dashed out by the concussion, and the windows in all the adjoining buildings were shattered into fragments—the houses presenting the apearance of a fort that had suffered from a long bombardment. The convicts were at breakfast when the explosion took place, or the loss of life would have been fearful. The loss of machinery and material falls chiefly upon the Brush Company. The loss to the State in damage to the building will be very considerable. There was no insurance upon either. While the workmen were clearing away the ruins a heavy piece of timber fell and completely amputated a convict's thumb.

The Woman Suffragists hold a State Convention at San Jose, California, on the 18th inst.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* estimates the value of the yearly fruit crop of California at $5,000,000.

Small-pox is raging in Oregon. The papers speak of one family of eleven persons, who were all down with it at the same time.

The great hotel at Yeddo, Japan, is to be conducted on the American plan by a full-blooded Yankee, into whose hands it has passed.

A lady stenographer is astonishing the old fogies in attendance at the present term of the Supreme Court in Somerset county, Me.

A New Hampshire man is said to have sold his right to a "hair restorer" for $100,000, after making a small fortune by its manufacture.

The proprietors of the Philadelphia *Star*, on Monday, presented 675 newsboys with gloves and woolen scarfs—very seasonable gifts.

The town of Milton, Mass., with a population of less than 3,000, has voted $5,000 to establish a public library, and an equal amount has been raised by subscription.

Georgia boasts of ninety-one periodicals, fourteen dailies, seven tri-weeklies, five semi-weeklies, seventy-seven weeklies, one semi monthly, ten monthlies and one bi-monthly.

Phillip Glock, a respectable farmer, residing six miles from Louisville, was killed on the 3d, being caught under a falling tree which he cut down.

Mrs. West, of Mansfield, has obtained a judgment for $241 for selling her husband whisky, and twenty other suits of a similar character are pending there.

An Indiana man was sent to the penitentiary about a year ago, and his wife got a decree of divorce, for which she owed the costs. On Friday the husband made his appearance, saw his ex-wife, made up with her, and went to get a marriage license. He couldn't get it until he paid the costs of the old divorce.

An experienced planter from the South, who had been experimenting in cotton-growing in Mercer county, California, has come to the conclusion that twenty acres of land in that State cultivated to cotton under the right conditions, will pay more than double the profit ordinarily realized from 100 acres of wheat.

The "Ohio Darymen's Association" will hold its seventh annual Convention at Wellington, Lorain County, Ohio, on the 25th and 26th of January, 1871. Addresses will be delivered by J. H. Klippart, James Monroe, Dr. N. S. Townsend, and other gentlemen on topics connected with Dairy Farming and Cheese-making. The discussion will be interesting and profitable for all engaged in the trade.

A colored belle of Holley New York borrowed forty-five dollars from her betrothed for the purpose of visiting relatives in Syracuse, and purchasing some wedding finery. From the latter place she wrote a few days ago to her Holley lover that she was married to the gayest colored man in Syracuse, and requested that he should send her twenty dollars with which to buy a chain for a present to her husband.

At a meeting of the Catholics of Nashville, Bishop Feahon presiding, resolutions were adopted denouncing Victor Emanuel for despoiling the Pope, and calling upon the Holy Father to re-assemble the Council of the Vatican at the Vatican. An address to the Pope was adopted, declaring that at his call millions would rush to his standard, and proclaiming that a retinue would be provided for the Bishop of Nashville that would insure his safety in attending the Council.

Minnesota papers tell a sad story of a little girl and boy who wandered away from the house of their father in Morrison county, in that State, and subsequently were found dead by the Indians. The boy lay on his back, having apparently died without much suffering. The girl had taken her rings from her ears, and wrapping them with a lock of her hair in a small piece of cloth, had put the little parcel in her pocket, and then laid down and died from cold, hunger and exposure.

The Vermont journals report that at Newport, in that State, a man and his wife were arrested for smuggling. They presented themselves before the Revenue officers at the frontier, and the man produced a small-sized tin box and the woman a small work basket, each containing parts of old watches, watch findings and a large variety of stone settings, and offered to pay the duties. The Revenue officers, having their suspicions aroused, made a personal search, and discovered twenty-seven fine gold watches, neatly sewed up in the under-garments of the smugglers, the man carrying sixteen and the woman eleven.

Since the passage of the Paid Fire Department bill by the City Council of Philadelphia, incendiary fires have greatly increased here, and every alarm has been the signal for rioting among the volunteer firemen. The Mayor has accordingly issued a proclamation offering $1,000 reward for the arrest of incendiaries. The new fire commissioners commence business on Tuesday next. Since the passage of the resolution by the Drug Exchange in favor of the Paid Fire Department, it has been found necessary to place watchmen in many of the drug stores, in consequence of the threats of the firemen to destroy these stores.

GOSSIP.

A Chicago dressmaker has invented the divorce traveling suit.

Keokuk matrons cushion the heads of their boys when they go skating.

A ton of honey has been sent to market this year by a bee keeper at Taunton, Mass.

Xenia girls kiss good looking men in the street and then pretend they thought it was Charley.

The Alabama claims are not inappropriately named. If translated, Alabama really means, "Here we rest."

Oliver Wendell Holmes calls x kiss a lisping consonant. He should have added, also, that it usually follows a vowel.

W. F. Holt, a Chicago artist, was severely scalded a few days since, by the explosion of a doughnut, which was frying in a pot of hot lard.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame is eleven miles from the nearest Prussian gun. The greatest range hitherto attained is about five miles.

It was a wise negro, who in speaking of the happiness of married people, said, "Dar 'pends altogedder on how dey 'joy deyselves."

A Portland paper asserts that a man recently walked into the office of the *Zion's Advocate*, in that pleasant little Maine city, and inquired if Mr. Zion was in.

A wealthy bachelor, having had one or two lawsuits for breach of promise, now replies to any young lady who wishes a few minutes private conversation, "No, you do not, madame. It cuts me to the heart to be compelled to doubt the honorableness of your intentions, but that sort of thing is played out. My rule is imperative, and if you have any business with me it must be transacted in the presence of two witnesses!"

Among the strangest of rare laces is a veil given by Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, to Mrs. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut. It is very large, of exquisite design, and so fragile, so etherel in texture, that, when shaken out and cast upon the air, it floats like thistle down, and it is many minutes before it will settle in a close room, and then a whispered invitation will start it on its aerial travels again.

At Sacramento, one Cotton rescued from starvation a miserable, mangy cur, and restored him to the condition of a comfortable aristocratic coach dog. One day, however, Cotton concluded to adopt another outcast, which made the first pet so excessively indignant that it sprang, not on the new dog, but on Cotton, and tore his under lip off, and then immediately showed signs of great remorse and penitence.

German women send all sorts of tidings through the mails to their husbands, sons, or sweethearts, away soldiering. Letters are permitted up to sixteen ounces weight; so they send cigars, tea, chocolate, shirts and slippers. A pair of slippers can be sent, one in each. One woman sent a flannel shirt in six pieces, by six posts. The last letter contained the left sleeve, with the needle and thread for sewing the shirt together.

Henry Bergh is devoting his energies now to suppressing the swill milk establishments, and will shortly prosecute parties implicated in the Brooklyn stables, where 200 cows were kept with every accompaniment of cruelty, last winter. He also proposes to prefer charges against Judge Buckley, who refused to give his complaint any attention at the time of his former attempt to bring the rascals to justice.

The cleanest city in the world is Broch, in Holland, where no horse or carriage has ever been permitted to enter, and where everything is kept with most scrupulous neatness. Before entering many of the houses you are required to remove your shoes. It is said that even the Emperor of Russia was compelled to comply with this custom on his recent visit to that place.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* says there never before was so much game in that city as at the present time, and thus enumerates Keno, rabbits, faro, wild turkeys, billiards, quails, seven-up, elk, rondo, buffalo meat, Chinese backgammon, squirrels, monte, prairie chickens, euchre, tame fowls of every description, roulette, black-tailed deer, tenpins, bear meat, chuch-a-luck, mountain sheep, dominoes, sage hen, pigeon-hole, oysters, etc.

According to a French statistican, taking the mean of many accounts, a man 50 years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days, &c. He ate 70,000 pounds of bread, 10,000 pounds of meat, 4,000 pounds of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid, namely, water, coffee, tea, beer, wine, &c., altogether. This would make a respectable lake of 300 feet surface and three deep, on which a small steamboat could navigate.

"Avery" writes this in the Cincinnati *Commercial* about Andy Johnson's tailor-shop, in Greenville: "The shop is just about as it was when Johnson worked in it. The bench that he wore smooth by crossing his legs over it is gone, the rebels having used it for kindling-wood, but the house remains, and is kept in good repair. Relic-hunters have carried off the weather-boarding that was formerly upon it up to the distance of four or five feet, but this has been replaced by new. The relic-hunters, however, still continue to haggle away at it, and its occupants say they would have carried off the whole building if not watched closely."

One of the "solid men of Boston," who, for twenty-five years, has furnished an evening paper with weather reports, &c., is a grandson of Robert T. Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He has so retentive a memory that he can tell you the peculiarities of the weather upon almost any day during the past forty-five years, and he is regarded as official authority, in these parts, on such matters, he often being called upon by lawyers and others for the state of the weather or of the barometer on certain days, in cases where questions of fact arise in judicial proceedings.

The Chicago *Republican* says: "The city authorities of Cincinnati are regulating one side of the 'social evil.' That is to say, they are providing to register and inspect the profligate women, but leaving untouched the profligate men. That is what is called equal and exact justice. If there are moral or sanitary reasons in favor of the registration and inspection of one party to a joint proceeding, it would be hard to show that the same reasons are not equally cogent in favor of the same processes in respect to the other. To do differently is class legislation, a thing forbidden by every maxim of justice and sound policy."

Don't leave your twin babies lying about in cold cradles even in your own room. A Milwaukee mother tried it and the infants froze to death in a night.

Fanny Fern assures her readers that Charlotte Bronte made good bread and did house-work without impatience. Charlotte sought an example that ought to be followed.

Since the great robbery the Central Pacific Company have arranged the coupling of the cars in such a manner that they cannot be detached by any ordinary means without severing the heavy iron link or the pin. As an additional safeguard, they have substituted a copper wire rope in the place of the usual style of rope to the signal bell of the locomotive, which passes along through the train overhead. This rope cannot be readily cut, as on the occasion referred to, and any attempt to twist or break it off would only ring the signal bell for the train to stop. Why should not all roads adopt these improvements, which might prevent accidental separation of trains such as sometimes occur with disastrous results?

Professional Life in New York.

From the College Record.

The number of lawyers in New York is variously estimated at from four to seven thousand. It is sometimes said that there is one lawyer to every hundred inhabitants. If so, how can they live? One of the first counsellors of the city said to me a few days ago, "there are about four thousand lawyers in the city; five hundred of these do all the important business; and the most lucrative cases are confined to fifty of these." If this be true, and there is little reason to doubt it, why do so many students enter the legal profession? The answer given here is, law requires little capital. No young man can now begin business, as a merchant unless he is wealthy. A man needs a small fortune to be able to rent one room on Broadway. A young lawyer can make business if he is enterprising and of popular manners. Most business men employ attorneys to make all such papers as country merchants write themselves. The sale of real estate employs many lawyers in looking up titles and making deeds. Still, it is very difficult for a young practitioner to earn, for some years, more than a meagre support for himself, he cannot enter into family relations. The effect of such a life is patent to all.

The physicians rank next to the lawyers in numbers, but they hardly amount to more than a thousand. They fall more readily into practice than lawyers; still only one in a hundred becomes widely known; very few become rich from their professional income. The ministers are last but not least in this enumeration. I do not know the number of churches in New York; but I suppose they cannot exceed four hundred. These are partially filled on the Sabbath. A few eminent preachers, ten perhaps, have crowded houses; the rest preach to two or three hundred hearers. I have been told that about one in ten of the population attend church. The Sabbath is becoming a day of amusement. Citizens visit the Park more on that day than any other. Pleasure and recreation are more earnestly sought, at all times than spiritual culture. The ministers, therefore have a hard field of labor; but it is quite as respectable, and probably more remunerative than the professions of law and medicine.

Changes in the Next Senate.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

The changes in the next Senate are attracting attention and creating speculation here. The Democrats are counting on seventeen Senators. There are ten Democrats in the present Senate, of whom Messrs. McCreery, Johnston and Saulsbury retire. It is probable that not one of them will be re-elected. Mr. McCreery, however, may have a chance, should Gov. Stevenson be rejected on account of his participation in the Rebellion, as is deemed possible. McCreery has also announced himself as a candidate for the succession to his colleague's (Garrett Davis) seat, vacant on the 4th of March, 1873. His Lee-Arlington resolution he believes, will secure an election, should Governor Stevenson not be allowed to take his seat. Four of the additional Democratic Senators are already elected from Alabama, North Carolina, Oregon and Tennessee, and the others are expected from West Virginia, Missouri and Georgia. In no case can they obtain more than one from the latter State, as, no matter which of the contestants, whose claims are now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, may be admitted, the Senator holding over until 1873 is sure to be a Republican. In the one case it is Joshua Hill, and in the other it is Colonel Farsom. If the first two contestants are admitted. Mr. Miller's term expires with this Congress. If the last two, Mr. Whitely will only remain till the 4th of March, when he will take the seat in the House to which he has just been elected. The Democratic Senator, if one be sent, must be elected by the new Legislature. It is conceded by those who know the Democratic Senators elect, that they will strengthen their party. Judge Goldthwaite is considered able; Kelley, of Oregon, is a good debater and manager; Vance, of North Carolina, is conceded to be able, while Cooper is intellectual, by all accounts—an improvement on his predecessors; Faulkner, of West Virginia, and Blair, of Missouri, should they be sent here by their party, will add positive strength to the opposition. The Senate then, as it will stand on the 4th of March next, will have fifty-eight Republicans and sixteen Democrats, while the admission of Colorado, which is deemed probable, will add two to the Republican total.—There are twenty-three Senators whose terms expire in 1872, twenty-five in 1875, and twenty-six in 1877. Of the first class, inclusive of Georgia, twenty-one are Republicans, and two Democrats; of the second, nineteen are Republicans and six Democrats; and of the third class, sixteen are Republicans and ten are Democrats.

Take away my first letter, I remain unchanged; take away my second letter, there is no apparent alteration in me; take away all my letters, and I still continue unaltered?—The postman.

Domestic News.

The Tribune's Albany correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: So far as important business to come before the legislature can be foreseen, the canal and railroad questions appear to be most prominent. Senator Hardenbergh will endeavor to have the present canal tolls continued through another year. On the other hand, deficiencies in the canal receipts and large outlays necessary to continue the work on the new capitol, gives financial matters an ugly look for the party in power.

The Times' Washington special says there is trustworthy evidence showing that in Georgia during the recent election, systematic action was taken in many parts of the State to prevent the negroes from voting through fear of violence. At Atlanta, two lines of voters were formed, one for whites on one side of the building, and one for negroes on the other. On the side where the whites voted there was no interruption, and votes were rapidly thrown; but the rolling places for negroes were surrounded by a crowd of roughs so densely packed as to render it almost impossible for a black man to go through. The roughs, while exhorting one another to clear the way and let the negroes vote, would make greater efforts to close the passage, and when the negroes had broken through, and were near the boxes, another crowd would force numbers of them into a corner, from which they had difficulty again to extricate themselves. The way to the polls was three times cleared by the military and was closed up by the same crowd. In one case a man deliberately spit in the U. S. Marshall's face and then drawing his revolver jumped upon a bench and called out with an oath, let the riot begin. The Marshall being entirely defenceless, abandoned the scene and went home. The Republicans elected three members of Congress, whereas as they should have had five. The Democrats return four. In Macon District there will be a contest by the defeated Republican, Fannin, and it is believed his right to his seat will be maintained.—The district where Bradley, colored, ran as an independant candidate was lost to the Republicans by about 2,000. The negroes going over to him. It is alleged that Bradley was hired to run by the Democrats and that the price was $6,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1.—A special Little Rock dispatch gives the following extract of Senator McDonald's card withdrawing from the contest of the U. S. Senate. "Undoubted Republicans regularly nominated in Republican districts, if unwilling to commit themselves unqualifiedly to Governor Clayton, have been registered out, and Democrats elected in their steads, while in some Democratic districts Democrats who refused to pledge themselves to Clayton, Republicans have been registered known to be in Clayton's interest, and on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature, Republicans known to be his supporters alone were canvassed, while true Republicans, supposed to be opposed to him and his schemes, were denied admittance, and rather than submit myself to degradation in the endorsement of such conduct I feel it incumbent on myself and on my friends that I should decline to contest under such circumstances. The revolutionary manner which two or three men under orders from Gov. Clayton organized the House of Representatives, in disregard to parliamentary law, goes far to confirm me in the course I have determined to pursue. I had hoped during my political career to add my influence still further in bringing about the reforms so much needed. My lot is cast with the people of Arkansas and I shall not tire in efforts to relieve them from terrible despotism brought about by the usurpation of the present Executive, and hope my friends in the Legislature will assert themselves for the common good, and as far as possible secure in fact as well as name a republican form of government for the people of Arkansas.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MCDONALD.

The election of Tankersly as Speaker, and the withdrawal of McDonald, insures the election of Clayton on the 11th.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The accrued interest on Pacific Railroad bonds to Jan. 1 amounts to over $7,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the sale of $1,000,000 of coin and the purchase of $5,000,000 of bonds during the month.

Secretary Boutwell has issued circulars giving the numbers and denominations of money and registered bonds canceled on books of the Department at this date. The bonds are from $50 to $5,000 each, and aggregate $70,000.

Mr. Willis Drummond, who has received notice of his appointment as Commissioner of the General Land Office, is here, and his name will be sent to the Senate this week. Commissioner Wilson refuses to resign the office, and claims that he is entitled, under the Tenure of Office Act, to hold the office until his successor is confirmed by the Senate. It is probable that the name of General Leggett, of Ohio, will be sent to the Senate for Commissioner of Patents, with that of Mr. Drummond.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Yesterday the dead body of a man was found floating in the lake basin at the foot of Adams street, which [illegible] rendered pretty certain as that of William Gumbleton, from 154 Lumbard street, Boston. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to a person of that name, by Blake Bros & Co., bankers, 52 Wall street, New York. The following is a copy:

REV. MR. WM. GUMBLETON—*Dear Sir:* We are in receipt of your favor advising of your intention of going to the West, and that you were expecting, in consequence, to withdraw your deposits. We would suggest that it would be safer, and probably more convenient, for you to allow your money to remain with us until after you shall have reached your final destination and found an opportunity to invest it to your satisfaction. Please advise us in due season as to your movements and intentions when you leave Baltimore. We can furnish you with a letter of credit available at any point you may select.

[Signed,] BLAKE BROS. & Co.

In the dead man's pocket were found a receipt from the Burlington, Chicago & Quincy Railroad, for goods shipped to Manhattan, Kansas, and some twenty dollars in currency. The remains present a shocking appearance. Under the left eye is a cut about an inch, and on the forehead are several black spots resembling bruises. The lips are covered with blood and the whole face was raw and red. A rope was tied tightly over the mouth in gag fashion and fastened at the back of the head, which was also terribly bruised.

The deceased has black hair and chin whiskers; he had on a gray tweed coat, black pants, drab shirt and high boots. His clothing was frozen so stiff that it was absolutely impossible to examine the pockets for papers or anything tending to establish his identity until his apparel had been chopped and cut off. His hat (a felt) was tied to his left arm with a piece of string. An effort is now being made to thaw out the remains. The general impression is that the man has been murdered.

CINCINNATI, January 1.—An action was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday by J. F. Baldwin, attorney for Charles Flock, a hog's slaughterer, against nearly all the hog slaughterers of the city, about fifty individuals, concerned in some twenty-one firms, for damages arising from a conspiracy to restrain trade. It is alleged in the petition that these slaughterers had formed a ring to control the slaughtering of hogs, the object being to do away with competition, which had led to the payment of a premium over the offal to farmers for the privilege, and to compel packers to buy of the ring.

This combination proved successful and the plaintiff soon found that the extensive arrangements he had made for carrying on the business were useless, and he suffered heavy loss in consequence. Damages laid at $20,000. The case excites great interest, and will undoubtedly be strongly contested by the ring.

Instances are known where packers have bought slaughtered hogs of parties outside of the ring, and were afterwards unable to buy of the ring; the latter thus making good the threat they had made to control the market. One dealer, a Boston packer, upon being threatened this way, took his money and went to Chicago to complete his packing.

Be not penny wise; riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more.—*Lord Bacon.*

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In the Department of

Household Economy,

As in all other Departments of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, we shall aim at the practical and the useful rather than the theoretical and unnecessary—giving in every number information that will be worth to every reader many times the cost of a year's subscription.

THE AMERICAN

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Will be elegantly printed on fine white paper and contain, with covers, sixteen pages of four columns each; it will be handsomely illustrated with engravings of farming machinery, implements, stock, fruits, flowers, &c., and will be in all respects a first class journal for the Farm and the Home.

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Five copies, one year	6.00
Ten copies, one year	10.00
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And an extra copy to every person sending in a club.

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The FARM JOURNAL and the TOLEDO BLADE will both be sent, to any address for one dollar and twenty-five cents per year; and the FARM JOURNAL will be sent for one year to persons who are at present subscribers to the BLADE, on receipt of seventy-five cents.

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MILLER, LOCKE & CO.,

TOLEDO, OHIO

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & CO., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY JAN 12, 1871.

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The Best Reading Matter at the Lowest Prices.

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We ask the attention of our readers who want to take other papers and magazines in connection with the BLADE, to the following list by which they can secure the leading publications of the country at greatly reduced rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from this list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer:

MONTHLIES.

The Atlantic Monthly, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4 50.

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Our Young Folks, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

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The Nursery, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

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Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates.

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Remember that we send specimen copies *free and postage paid*, to any address sent us for that purpose, and we respectfully request our readers to send us the name of any of their friends who are not now subscribers and who they think would like to examine the BLADE. Send the names from as many different Post Offices as possible.

CLUB RATES.

Additions may be made to clubs at any time at club rates, and the papers for a club will be sent to as many different Post Offices as desired. Agents will please remember this in making up their lists.

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Money sent to us by Express pre-paid, by draft on New York, Philadelphia or Boston, by Post Office order, or in Registered Letter, will be at our risk—otherwise at the risk of the sender.

WORKING TOOLS.

We furnish our Agents and all others who wish to get subscribers for the BLADE, with all the "working tools," such as posters specimen copies, &c., they can use to advantage. Send in your orders and they will be forwarded by return mail.

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Any of our Agents, or persons who wish to become such, who want specimen copies, or our new illustrated poster representing NASBY's removal from his Post Office, should write for them and they will be sent at once.

LOOK AFTER THE RENEWALS

Our agents everywhere are requested to look after the renewals of their clubs. Get the names here in time to prevent the paper from stopping and the regular files of subscribers from being broken.

☞ Five cents additional cost will buy shoes with silver tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of shoes. Compared with ragged toes and dirty stockings, they are beautiful, to say the least. Try it.

Music for Almost Nothing.

W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, Ohio, will send Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of his musical series to any address for 30 c's. The numbers contain nine pieces of original music, three of them with piano accompaniments. We assure our musical readers that this music is good and that no one sending for it will be disappointed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

An article in the *North American Review* from the pen of the Hon. J. D. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, is attracting attention and comment. From the reading of a portion of the article, we do not discover any startling facts, or new arguments, but it is a calm and powerful statement of all the considerations which enforce this much needed reform. As the writer shows, this evil has been growing upon our political system, as a foul and corrupting excrescence, for about forty years. Reflecting minds have viewed its expansion and its pernicious workings with great alarm. Statesmen have spoken eloquently on the evils of office-seeking, of the corruptions incident to the disposal of Executive patronage, but until recently no earnest movement has been made to bring the evil to a close.

In the memorable canvas of 1840 these evils were eloquently portrayed by Whig orators, but the power of that party to effect reform was cut off by the treachery of JOHN TYLER, so that we can not tell what might have been accomplished had Gen. HARRISON been spared. Since that day the all-absorbing slavery question has prevented attention to any systematic reform in routine matters. The present moment, however, is auspicious for this and kindred reforms, and the sooner they are accomplished the better for the purity of our politics and the efficiency of our government.

Mr. COX shows, what we all knew before, that no sooner is a new administration installed, than the capital swarms with crowds of men seeking office. The time of every officer from the President down to the last official who has a clerk, deputy or messenger, to appoint, is taken up for a long time in hearing and considering applications. When appointments are made and announced the trouble is by no means ended. For no sooner is a man in place than his rivals are on his track to prove him the most unfit and undeserving man that could be appointed. Speaking from experience he says: "If a month or two were all that is wasted in this employment, it would be bad enough; but the truth is, that by far the larger part of the time of the President and all the members of his Cabinet is occupied by this worse than useless drudgery, during the whole term of his office, and it forms literally and absolutely the staple of their work. But this is by no means the whole of it. The members of Congress do not escape from similar burdens. Instead of studying the subjects of legislation, their tables are piled with letters from constituents seeking their influence to obtain place, and ranging the whole gamut from obsequious petition to insolent and imperative demand. Leaving Washington, we do not leave behind us the application nuisance. Every Collector of Customs or of Internal Revenue, every Assessor or Postmaster, and every United States Marshal, finds himself in a greater or less degree the object of the same kind of pressure."

When it happens that the President and Congress are of different politics, the evil is worse than under other circumstances, and develops a sad and sickening phase of human depravity. We all know what shameless fraud and duplicity were used first to get a nomination, and then to get it confirmed. The world is bad enough without offering a bonus to corruption, or multiplying temptations to falsehood and deceit.

Farming out offices to further party ends connects Congressmen with the dispensing of patronage to such an extent as to occupy a great proportion of their time, and divert them from their legitimate duties, to say nothing of the corruptions engendered thereby. The independence and honest action of subordinate officials is thus held in check or destroyed. Officials on beggarly salaries are taxed on their income to pay for political party-work done by irresponsible committees. On this point Mr. COX says:

> Men of good character in subordinate places learn to say with passive submission, "My family's bread depends upon my retaining my place, and we had better have the half loaf than no bread: asking no questions for conscience' sake as to what is done with the rest." This is what has made it possible that a vulgar ruffian, clothed with the rank of a United States Marshal, could stand at the pay-table of a Custom House, and see to it that the party tax was inexorably deducted then and there by the Government officer from the monthly salary of each clerk and inspector as he stepped up for his money and receipted for more than came into his hands. This, too, is what has made it possible, under another and better party administration, for the pay officers in the Capitol to inform clerks, doorkeepers, pages, and folding-boys that they were "docked" so much of their salaries by order of a party committee. Finally, a long course of this education that benumbs the moral sense has made it possible for committees of the party of purity and reform to throw away even the thin disguise which had before testified to a respect for public opinion, and to address circulars to Government employes levying in form an income tax not known to the statute-book.
>
> The departments have been made the asylum for the worthless and incompetent dependants of persons "of influence," who have often received their pay without giving any return for it, because the head of the division or bureau could not intrust them with the simplest clerical duty. This has often extended to cases in which the grossest and most offensive immoralities have been shielded and protected by that personage, so potential in Washington, "the member from this district." An instance may be taken from the experience of the chief of an important bureau as given by himself. He had a division of clerks of general fair character, among whom were heads of families of high and even religious morality. Into this division, by the influence of a prominent member of Congress, was introduced a young man who proved to be not only of little use as a clerk, but so wantonly and offensively obscene in his common conversation as to outrage the feelings of every decent man, and to provoke from his fellow clerks a general remonstrance against his being allowed to remain. The head of the bureau recommended his dismissal on the double ground of general incompetency and gross immorality. The Congressman, with full knowledge of the facts, opposed and for some time succeeded in preventing the removal; and when at last, upon the earnest and energetic instance of the chief of bureau, the fellow was finally disposed of, it was only to remove him to another bureau, and the officer who had procured it to be done was abused and persecuted by the "member" whose patronage had been interfered with.

These considerations show that reform is imperatively demanded. Fitness and efficiency, and not partisan service, should be sought after in the routine service of the government. It is not disputed but that the principal offices—all at least that confer political discretion—should be filled by men who reflect the views of the party in power. But those whose duties are only ministerial—who act under the orders of others, should not be removed, when once fairly and fitly embarked in the government service. This rule would moderate the evil of office-seeking, and prevent a vast amount of political demoralization.

Such a change would relieve the higher officers of the government of much labor, of many temptations, and of many wrongly indulged and undeserved suspicions. The present Congress may not heed these suggestions, its time is so short, but this reform must force its way along until it is crowned with complete success.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

The second highway across the continent is now in full process of construction. Last July contracts were let for the building of the Eastern division, reaching across the State of Minnesota from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, 240 miles to the crossing of the Red River of the North. With several thousand men employed, the grading on this section is fast approaching completion, and the iron is being laid at the rate of one to two miles a day. In the meantime engineers are locating the line westward through central Dakota; preparations are completed for the commencement of work at the Pacific end next spring, and thereafter the work of construction will be prosecuted from both extremities to ward the centre.

In addition to this, the Northern Pacific Company have recently purchased and practically consolidated with their own line the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, embracing some 300 miles of finished road in Minnesota on which a prosperous business is already doing. This purchase removes all rivalry between conflicting interests, and practically makes St. Paul one terminus of the great Northern road. The Northern Pacific Railroad system is certainly assuming a business-like form, and comprehensive proportions. Obviously its projectors do not intend to build a simple trunk road from East to West and then wait for a profitable traffic to come to it. On the contrary, they are at the outset securing such connections and alliances with the chief lines of water communication, and with the railroad system of the Atlantic and Pacific States, as cannot fail to bring to it, in addition to its local business; a large and increasing share of the carrying trade between ocean and ocean.

At Duluth one arm meets the commerce of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence; at St. Paul the other eastern arm connects with the commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and with the railroads of the Central and Eastern States, connecting at Chicago. These two arms will unite in Western Minnesota. From the point of junction a third branch will extend to Pembina on the British border, and the trunk line will traverse Central Daketa, and follow the now famous Yellowstone Valley through Montana. Near the boundary of Idaho the road will again branch—one arm following down the Valley of the Columbia to tide-water at Portland, Oregon; the other striking directly across the Cascade range to the main terminus on Puget Sound. A North and South branch will also connect the Puget Soud terminus with that at Portland. At the latter point connection is made with the coast lines of road now building southward through Oregon and California. Both at Portland and Puget Sound the road will tap the coastwise and foreign trade of the Pacific Ocean.

The chief advantage peculiar to the Northern Pacific route are believed to be these: 1. It reduces the distance between the Lakes and the Pacific Ocean some 600 miles. 2. It lessens the distance between New York and the Pacific by water and rail, to the same extent. 3. It lessens the distance between London and Chinese ports by the trans-continental route, at least 1,400 miles. 4. It traverses a belt of States and Territories admirably adapted by fertility of soil, mildness of temperature, and equal distribution of moisture, to profitable agriculture. 5. Its elevation in the mountain region is 3,000 feet less than that of other lines, resulting in a diminished snow-fall, a mild climate, and far easier gradients. 6. At convenient intervals it intersects numerous navigable streams—such as the Columbia, the Cowlitz, the Yellowstone, the Missouri, the Red, and the Mississippi—which drain a vast region, and will serve as feeders to the road. 7. It will partake of the character of an international route, permanently controlling the carrying trade of British America, and rendering the important colonies north of the boundary, and west of Lake Superior, commercially tributary to our North-western States.

Already it is stated that settlers are rapidly crowding to the line of the Northern Pacific Road in the New Northwest, and judging from what is known of the plans adopted for promoting the settlement and development, through emigration and colonization, of the belt of States and Territories tributary to the line—there seem to be no doubt that the corporation upon which the Government has conferred this great trust, is determined to make the enterprise not only financially sound, but greatly and permanently beneficial to the whole country. With its munificent endowment of fertile lands, with the natural advantages this route undoubtedly enjoys, and with the far sighted policy already inaugurated, a great commercial project could hardly start under better auspices or with greater assurance of success.

TIME.

Our friends who subscribe for other publications in connection with the BLADE, will please remember that it takes a little time for the first numbers of these publications to reach them. The order is first sent to us, and we send it to the publishers of the periodicals ordered, who mail them direct to subscribers. After the first number there is never any delay.

OUR DARLING IS AN ANGEL NOW.—We would call especial attention to this charming, new and elegantly illustrated song. The title page alone is worth more than the price of the music. This is one of those truly beautiful pieces that shed an influence in the home circle that in after life comes to us with pleasant recollections that time cannot efface. It is placed at the low price of 40 cents post paid.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A DEMOCRATIC cotemporary says: "We regret to announce that that unregenerated body known as the American Congress is at it again. The little respite we enjoyed during the holidays was a sweet one. It demonstrated to a wonderful degree the felicity which we would experience if there was no such nuisance." This desire to be rid of Congress indicates a preference for personal government. This preference was manifest at the breaking out of the present European war in the decided sympathy of the Democracy for the autocrat NAPOLEON. We beg our cotemporary to be patient with Congress until it gets the country completely out of the difficulties into which the Democratic rebellion brought us and then have that abolished.

IT is announced from Washington that the total amount of the Conscience Fund is over $117,000, made up mainly from small amounts. This Conscience Fund is something unique in the history of parties and nations, and shows the wonderful virtue of the Republican party. These men were undoubtedly Democrats who came into it to continue their embezzlements, but the new relations in which they found themselves developed the latent nonsclence which was in them and compelled them to disgorge. Could not a hint be taken from this for the opening of a Conscience Fund in our principal cities? May there not be a great many thieves who would give up stolen sums to a fund devoted to charitable purposes?

WE invite the attention of RICHARD GRANT WHITE to the disposition of news agents to take the near cut to their meaning in the preparation of despatches. The newspaper writers have been held responsible for much of the looseness of expression which prevails among the American people, but we insist that those who prepare the despatches for the Associated Press shall bear a share of the blame. Not long since we were informed by telegraph that a house had been "burgled." Recently a despatch stated that the members of a certain regiment out West had "reuned," and about the same time it was announced that a man had "revolvered" several persons who attacked him. A Memphis despatch given elsewhere states that a certain person was "jailed" for an offence committed. Probably WEBSTER'S analogical method would justify these words, but where is the language to end if every news agent takes liberties with it such as are usually allowed only to such poets as SHAKESHEARE and such lexicographer as WEBSTER.

IT seems that there is nearly always "a woman in the case." She is, or is reported to be, at the bottom of nearly all the duels, national as well as individual. Had there been no false HELEN there had been no Trojan war and hence no Iliad. The women of the South were said to have been more responsible for the rebellion than the men and some ungallant writer has thrown the principal blame of the present Franco-Prussian war upon the shoulders of the ambitious and extravagant EUGENIE. But now comes a new candidate for the honor of having produced the war. Or rather for the honor of having been able to prevent it and of not doing so. Probably if she had seen what "great events from trivial causes spring," what mighty consequences depend upon a little and a remote act, like the biting of an apple, for example, she would have been less ambitious and would have at least postponed the overthrow of France, the creation of the German Empire, the overthrow of the temporal power, the unity of Italy, the dismemberment of Turkey, and whatever else is to follow from the war of 1870. But, womanlike, she failed to see it, and brought death into the world and all the woe of a great war to Europe.

The woman who did all this is by birth an American. She was a Boston opera singer who went to Europe and marrred DON FERNANDO, father to the King of Portugal. She was made Countess of d'Edla. The throne of Spain, it will be remembered, was frequently offered to DON FERNANDO and rejected. At length, after his marriage, it appears he was about to accept and the question then arose as to the title and position of his wife. The Spanish Minister stated that she might be made a duchess, or grandee, or have any other title, but she could "never, never" be queen. This "settled Madam Iy," as the Frenchman observes in his account of the Fall. The Spanish throne was rejected and was immediately afterwards offered to Prince LEOPOLD, at which France took umbrage and declared war against Prussia.

This statement is made by Mr. HARVEY, of the Washington *Patriot*, late Minister to Portugal, who says that the facts were obtained forom the Minister who conducted the negotiations. If the Boston girl, whose American name was ELISE HENSLER had been wise enough to accept power rather than title, she might now have been the virtual ruler of Spain. However, at the rate at which American girls are now contracting marriage alliances with titled Europeans, we may yet see one of them on a throne.

WE notice that most of our cotemporaries, in speaking of the year 1870, confine their observations mainly to the great political disturbances and events which have occurred. But the year was remarkable enough in other ways to entitle it to the DRYDEN appellation of "Annus Mirabalis," or year of wonders. Of the great political results, may be noticed the conquest of France and the accomplishment of German unity, with the elevation of Germany to the supremacy of the continent. The same war also led to the overthrow of the temporal power, and the long desired and long-delayed completion of Italian unity. The overthrow of France having removed one of the bulwarks which has stayed the progress of Russian ambition, Russia now demands the freedom of the Black Sea, and the year has set in motion influences which it is not improbable may end in the dismemberment of Turkey.

One of the greatest events in the religious world was the sitting of the Ecumenical Council at Rome, the first assembly of the kind which has met for three centuries, and the declaration of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. Thus far no marked results have been noticed, unless, as has been suggested, the humiliation of losing the temporal power was sent to balance the exaltation of being declared infallible, but the effect upon the Church must ultimately be great, if those of the clergy who oppose the dogma are to be believed.

In the material world, the most conspicuous phenomena were the sun spots and their supposed effects. These were of unusual size and number, and to their presence has been attributed the remarkable weather which prevailed for nine months of the year, the exceptionally sharp strokes of lightning, and the unusual number of deaths from this cause, as also the frequent displays of the aurora, the number being greater than ever before known. The fall season was also remarkable for the number and violence of the gales and storms, which strewed our coasts with an unprecedented number of wrecks.

The year was also remarkable for the number of distinguished persons who died, among whom were, of statesmen and politicians, the Earl of Clarendon, Count MONTALEMBERT, President SALNAVE, of Hayti, ANSON BURLINGAME and General PRIM may be included; of literary celebrities, CHARLES DICKENS, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, MRS. MOWATT, and MARK LEMON; of soldiers, General THOMAS, General LEE, Prince SALM SALM, and Admirals FARRAGUT and DAHLGREN; and of divines, Bishops KINGSLEY and THOMPSON of the Methodist Church, Bishop CHASE, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, ALBERT BARNES, of the Presbyterian Church and ex President LORD, of the Congregational Church.

THE Crispins of New York held a meeting at Cooper Institute on Tuesday night at which they resolved to endure to the end, that labor is the source of wealth, that capital grinds down the working classes, that "greedy monopolists" have endeavored to reduce the wages of shoemakers and to break up their organization, that it is necessary for the shoemakers to establish co-operative shops, and that they will stand together. This is the Crispin platform.

The manufacturers reply in a card in which they state that for several years past their business has been unwarrantably interfered with by secret organizations, that they cannot now pay the exorbitant rates demanded by these organizations, that they are prohibited from employing any person not a member of the organization, that they are not allowed to employ any boy as an apprentice, unless he is the son of a member of the society, that they are asked to pay the same rates to lazy and ignorant workmen as to those who are industrious and skillful, and that the rates fixed are much higher than they can afford and than competent men stand ready and anxious to accept. In view of this, the manufacturers declare their purpose in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we do now declare our factories free. We will employ whomsoever we please, and at such rates as we may agree upon with the workmen, regardless of the dictation of any combination of men, and we pledge ourselves to protect to the utmost extent of our power any and all men who shall come to us for work, whenever they shall be interfered with by malicious persons. We recognize the right of every man to the full value of his own labor; but we also recognize the fact that the labor of one man is of greater or less value than that of another; we would reward the industrious and skill ul according to his merits, and resist every attempt to force upon us inferior workmen at the same rates. The idea of all labor combinations is the idea of the rights of man pushed to the extreme, the foundation of which is not charity and love. We stand upon the broad platform of justice; we will not combine to oppress any portion of our race. Our watchword is "Charity," our motto, "Equal and exact justice to all."

This is a declaration of war to the bitter end, and the probability is that the manufacturers will suffer least by the contest. If they make good their promise to protect those who are willing to exercise the right of every workman and accept employment wherever and at whatever wages he may choose, they will gradually fill their manufactories with workmen and thus drive the Crispins to seek employment in other cities or to the establishment of co-operative manufactories. It is possible for them to succeed in co-operation, though they will probably encounter the same difficulty which nearly all co-operative attempts of the kind have had to meet, viz: the lack of business experience necessary to the management of manufacturing establishments. The North Adams shoemakers, whose places were filled by Chinamen, started a co-operative manufactory and the latest reports say that they have thus far been successful. If they are not making as much in wages as they demanded before the strike, they have the constant satisfaction of knowing that they are in a measure independent of the whims of their supposed enemy "capital," and that they are laboring to build up a business in whose profits they participate. The New York *Tribune* consoles the three thou and Crispins with the reflection that if they do not make more money by co-operation than can be made by working for the manufacturers, they will at least be schooled in "forecast, frugality, temperance and the art of saving generally." That is, co-operation may not be quite so good for the pocket, but it will be better for the character of the Crispins. Co-operation, like adversity, will therefore be found sweet in some of its uses, but it will ultimately, if properly managed, be better for the pocket. We hope to see the attempt made, and the sooner of course the better, for the Crispins are doubtless now spending enough money in supporting their families while they le ible to put a co-operative manufactory in operation.

Judging from the rules of the Crispin organization by which they attempt to dictate not only the rate of wages which they will receive but the management of the business of their employers, they need a good deal of that schooling of which the *Tribune* speaks. It is the evil of nearly all the labor associations that they attempt too much and see only their own side of the question.—They attempt, by the rules of their organization as well as by intimidation and violence, to control both labor and capital.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gen. SCHENCK will sail for England on the 25th. He has had occasion to deny the reports made of alleged conversations had with him by reporters in New York.

The friends of San Domingo are in trouble. The opponents of the measure in the House threaten to filibuster. The resolution is at the bottom of the calendar, and as the yeas and nays may be called on laying aside every bill ahead of it, days would be consumed before it could be reached.

The President will send a special message to Congress asking discretionary power in using the land and naval forces to suppress outbreaks in the States where re-construction acts have ceased to operate. This is done upon advice of leading Republicans in the South.

Horace Greeley has been observed talking with President Grant. Rumor says he has been offered a position on the San Domingo commission with a view of securing the influence of the *Tribune*, in advocating its annexation.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee do not seem to be altegether agreed on the St. Domingo Commissioner question. After a long debate on yesterday they held the subject over until to-day. It is indicated that a majority will report unfavorably on the Morton resolution.

It is said that the President feels sure of a two-thirds vote in the House in favor of the Morton resolution. His friends are not so sure of that result, and even Gen. Banks doubts if it can be got through.

The Motley letter of defence was called for by the Senate through an amendment offered by Mr. Sumner to a resolution of Senator Morton calling for his correspondence with the Department on other business. This will doubtless secure its publication.

The easy way in which the friends of St. Domingo permitted SUMNER'S resolution to pass the Senate is accounted for on the ground that they have an understanding that some most important documents which Senator Sumner expected to unearth about San Domingo will not be forthcoming, the President pleading incompatibility with the public interests to send them to the Senate.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A girl with a cork leg is the best skater in St. Louis.

The Porte contradicts the reports of serious difficulties with the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Presbytery of Ireland, Belfast have denounced Mr. Gladstone for the interest he displayed in the welfare of the Pope.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis, rector of Christ Church, Nashville, Tenn., has resigned because the vestry refused to make the pews free.

The choir sang "Come, ye Disconsolate," at a recent wedding in Lafayette. The bride, who is 32, says she isn't near so disconsolate as she was.

The house of Mrs. Drew, a widow, at Plainfield, Minn., was burned on the 5th. Her baby perished in the flames. The mother was fatally injured.

In Cincinnati, one-horse cars are to be abolished. The councils and courts have compelled the companies to restore the use of cars with platforms and conductors.

The first excursion train over the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad had six ladies on board. Their initials were L, E, M, A, R, S. Whence arose the name of one of the most promising villages on the route—La Mars.

Thomas Moss, alias English Tom, who is charged with robbing the United States Collector, at Hamilton, Ohio, July 3d, 1869, of $3,000 worth of internal revenue stamps, was arrested at St. Louis on the 5th, and left for Ohio in charge of an officer.

The Rev. B. A. Smith recently married Sylvester Smith to Lydia A. Smith at Jacob Smith's, in Van Buren County. Twenty-five persons were present, all Smiths but one, and he was a widower who had married a Smith; and was looking out for another.

Governor Warmouth, of Louisana, has vetoed since Monday and returned to the Legislature, twenty-one bills, passed last session, covering appropriations amounting to $6,875,000, and 50,000 acres of lands. The bonds for some of them had been thrown on the market.

A woman in Milwaukee left her house recently, and returned to find her infant child mangled and partially devoured by a dog. An officer of the law was about to shoot the animal, when she plaintively begged him not to do so, "as her loss was heavy enough already."

The vintage on the Rhine for 1870 is a failure. German superstition avers that every year written with a cipher at the end is a fatal one for the vintage. The wine of 1860 was anathematized under the epithet of "Garibaldi," and that of 1870 will doubtless be cursed in the name of "Napoleon."

Some of the Cincinnati morning papers having given currency to a report that the wholesale store dealers of that city had combined to reduce the wages and control the labor of travelling salesmen, the dealers have issued a card, declaring the matter entirely false and having no foundation whatever.

Mormon physicians are forbidden, under a penalty of $1,000 and not less than a year's imprisonment, to prescribe any of the more powerful agents known to the medical profession, without first explaining to the patient and his friends their medical properties, and procuring the unqualified consent of all concerned.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* reports that, owing to the intense cold, the wires of the Western Union Telegraph line, between that city and Lewiston, were broken on a recent day in nearly fifty places. The wires were put up during the hot weather, last summer, and, contracting with the cold, snapped like threads.

A terrible fight occurred recently among the French prisoners in the barracks at Offenbach. They fought for over four hours, and many of them were killed. It required the interference of the German guards to quiet the infuriated combatants, and even these could restore order only with the greatest difficulty.

At the annual meeting of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway Company, held in Cleveland on the 5th, the following Board of Directors were elected: J. N. McCullough, of Wellsville; G. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh; J. H. Devereux, R. F. Smith, of Cleveland; Jay Gould, Jas. Fisk, Jr., Wm. M. Tweed, P. B. Sweeney, D. Rucker, Hugh Smith and Henry Halsey, of New York; Thos. A. Scott, of Philadelphia.

The board for the examination of the claims of soldiers and others, under the law of 1866, report that during the past year claims to the amount of $52,551 84 were filed, of which $28,096 11 were allowed and $4,138 04 rejected, leaving $10,317 69 awaiting evidence. Of these claims, $8,619 have been paid by former appropriations, leaving adjusted claims on hand, to be paid by future appropriations, $29,476 92. Those that may be allowed before the Legislature has acted will probably amount to $3,000 more. Total appropriation needed, about $32,476 92

On the 5th, as a boy of nine years, named William Woolf, a son of Mr. S. Woolf, residing at 33 London Terrace, 23d street, New York, was returning from a private evening school on 9th avenue, and when in close proximity to his own door, he was seized by the neck by some unknown person, while a cloak or shawl was thrown over his head to prevent his giving an alarm. It was not until he felt himself rapidly hurried in the direction of 9th avenue that he fully realized the situation. When about seven or eight doors from his own residence, he gathered all his strength, broke loose and fled toward home, while the unknown party disappeared. From the description furnished, it is supposed that the latter, who was apparently a female, was in reality a man in feminine attire. This is another of those bold attempts to steal the children of wealthy parents for the purpose of obtaining a reward.

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 4th, bills were introduced to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to acquire homesteads and to make land grants in aid of certain Kansas railroads. A resolution was adopted directing inquiry as to the expediency of taxing applicants for official positions. The bill amending the funding act so as to increase the issue of 5 per cent bonds to $500,000,000 and making the interest payable quarterly was passed. A bill was introduced to amend the bankrupt act so as to give priority to servants in the distribution of bankrupt estates. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to relieve Congressmen from importunities in appointment to office, which was laid over. Adjourned.

In the House, the bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence was considered. Bills were introduced to extend the benefits of the Homestead policy to disabled soldiers and sailors, to provide that no pensions shall hereafter be allowed except in cases where the wounds or disabilities were contracted in actual hostility, and authorizing the establishment of Bureau of Mining. Mr. Woodford offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in reference to San Domingo. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 5th, a bill was passed in reference to taxing insurance companies. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the latest correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Motley. The bill to pay $25,000 to J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., as indemnity for the destruction of his dwelling by order of a Federal commander during the war, was passed. Mr. Best was at the time a surgeon in the Union army and his home was destroyed to assist the range of gunners in a Federal fort. Adjourned.

In the House, majority and minority reports were presented in reference to the arrest and detention of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan [illegible] Government. Both reports were advocated [illegible] was postponed. The President was [illegible] copies of reports made upon San Domingo, the State Department during the administrations of Presidents [illegible] and Pierce. A bill was passed giving Gen. Schenck $2,500 per year to pay the salary of a private amanuensis made necessary on account of the partial disability of his right hand from wounds received in battle. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 6th, the Paraguayan resolutions were discussed. The resolution directing a Court of Inquiry for the trial of Admiral Gordan and Davis. The resolution censuring Rear Admiral Davis for his conduct in delaying to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. Bliss and Waterman and for his subsequent treatment of them was adopted. Resolutions censuring Admiral Gordan for neglecting to aid Mr. Washburne in reaching the Government to which he was accredited were adopted. The remaining majority resolutions were agreed to without division.

TO DYSPEPTICS.—We do not agree to cure you, but from a careful analysis of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, we can safely recommend it as producing nutritious, light, healthy bread biscuits, rolls, &c., which can be eaten with impunity and relished by the most sensitive invalid. These facts we can substantiate, from practical observations, and with the knowledge that no injurious substances whatever enter into the composition of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Grocers everywhere keep it. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers, 69 New Street, New York.

THE "Solution of Continuity" is a term used by professionals to express a state in diseases of the lungs. When the lining membrane of the lungs becomes broken by the depth of the tubercular, the disease is called "tubercular consumption." Patients despairing of relief from the hacking and racking cough which afflicts them, give themselves up to die; they lose their vital energies, and death frequently ensues, not from the natural ravages of consumption, but simply from nervous prostration. Coughing racks the lungs and aggravates every symptom of the disease. A single Carbolic Troche of M. C. Edey & Co. will allay this irritation; coughing will be prevented, the frame will not be tortured by it, and an opportunity will be offered the sufferer to recruit his weakened energies. Hundreds of people, who have been given up by physicians to die, do recover, the doctor's diagnoses were not correct, the lungs were only involved sympathetically, and "Carbolic," which afforded relief from spasmodic coughing, removed the disease and the patient was restored to health. All druggists keep them.

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TOLEDO, OHIO

tion in this regard, and local authorities who have taxing discretion should be discriminating and cautious. The Legislature is exhorted to give as little encouragement as possible, by local legislation, granting power to levy extra taxes for special purposes.

The policy of requiring county, city, and other local authorities, to keep within due limits in the creation of debts is earnestly urged.

The Governor calls attention to the fact that the officers who are remunerated by fees receive, in many instances, a compensation greater than the value of their services, and thus the burdens of the people doing business with them are unduly large. Others, in smaller counties and towns, are not adequately paid. The fee system is undoubtedly very unfair in its workings. The Governor recommends a per diem allowance or a fixed yearly salary in all cases. This change has long been recommended by many of the most intelligent men of the State.

On prison management and reform the Governor's views are practical, as well as progressive and humane. He recommends the adoption of a plan for the construction of jails, so as to allow a better classification of their inmates, with a view of preventing the promiscuous association of young and old offenders together. He estimates that about eight thousand persons pass through the jails of the State every year. Young and old, innocent and guilty, novices in crime and hardened offenders are often huddled together in a common pen, with ample leisure and opportunity to become adepts in crime. This is a great evil, and the humane men and women of the State will warmly approve the efforts of the Governor to effect a change for the better in this regard.

The Governor makes what seems to us a very good recommendation, namely, that the power of County Prosecutors to enter *nolle prosequi* in indictable cases punishable in the penitentiary or by death, should be suitably limited. He states that of the number of indictments returned in 1869, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in over *fifteen hundred* cases. This would argue, either that many persons were indicted on very inadequate proof, or else that very great remissness of duty was found on the part of those charged with enforcing justice.

The various charitable and reformatory institutions are commended to favor. The continuance of the Geological Survey is urged as important to the mining and manufacturing interests of the State. The Legislature is reminded of its duty to provide for submitting the question of a Constitutional Convention to a vote of the people at the next State election.

MICHIGAN.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BALDWIN.

The leading recommendations in the Message of Gov. BALDWIN of Michigan are as follows:

That the date of the close of the fiscal year be changed from November 30 to June 30; that the Normal School appropriation be increased so as to permit an increase in the salaries of officers; that necessary appropriations be made in order to complete the shops of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; that the system of County Insane Asylums be abolished; that a building capable of accommodating 250 patients be added to the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum, and that $220,000 be appropriated therefor; that family and congregate systems be combined in the management of the Reform School; that the State prison be generally overhauled and remodeled, and the salaries of its officers be increased, the total appropriations therefor to be $15,000; that the entire alms house and county jail system be remodeled and placed under control of the State Commissioner; that some intermediate prison between the House of Correction and the State prison be established.

On swamp land matters the Governor recommends that no further appropriations be made for roads, and that such roads as have been ordered, but not constructed, be abandoned. He considers the stock of valuable swamp lands as about exhausted. The message asks for a law establishing the rates of toll on the new Portage canal; the publication of the geological survey; it recommends that the State Military Board be reduced to three in number; that all county claims shall be first presented to the Quarter Master General; that hereafter the Secretary of State be required to furnish ballots to the different county clerks on all constitutional amendments; that the number of Judicial Districts be not increased, but that they be readjusted so that the work can be more evenly divided; that a general compilation of State laws be ordered; that the statute of limitations as far as the trespass upon the lands is concerned be extended to four years instead of two in all cases in which the State is concerned; that the recent electors of surplus Circuit Court Commissioners be validated, and that the number of notaries public be limited, and that the State be paid a fee for each commission issued for that and to any commissioner of deeds; that the appropriation of $30,000 be made for a new building for the the temporary accommodation of state offices, and also an appropriation of $10,000 for the prosecuting of plans for the new capitol building.

ARKANSAS

GOV. CLAYTON'S MESSAGE.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—The Avalanche has a synopsis of Gov. Clayton's message to the Arkansas Legislature. He congratulates them on the prosperous condition of the State; the dying out of old prejudices and animosity, and recommends the reduction of taxes as a means to that end; the abolition and consolidation of certain offices; limitation of taxes, including those for district schools; also a reduction of the Supreme Judges from five to three, and the abolition of the disfranchisement clause in the constitution; the last two to be submitted to the people. He says the present encouraging condition of affairs fully warrants the carrying out of his pledges made a year ago, recommends county assessors as registrars, and leaves to the Legislature to say whether he shall retain the extraordinary appointing power now in his hands. He has made every effort to ferret out the parties who destroyed the State arms on the Mississippi river, ascertained the names of several concerned, but could find no one willing to make the necessary affidavit for a requisition on the Governor of Tennessee. The message was received with applause.

INDIANA

MESSAGE OF GOV. BAKER.

Governor Baker's Message is quite lengthy, and is principally devoted to local affairs. Referring to the State debt, the Governor says that the financial condition of the State so far as the liquidation of our foreign indebtedness is concerned is most satisfactory. Practically, all the foreign debt of the State, except the $178,000 of the war loan bonds issued under the legislature of 1861, has been redeemed. The domestic debt of the State, including $3,551,316 15 of non negotiable bonds given to the school fund, is $3,970,060 15.

There being no further necessity for an agency at New York, or for the Board of State Debt, the Sinking Fund Commissioners recommend that both be immediately dispensed with. There will be no injustice or impropriety in requiring the holders of the few remaining certificates to receive their money at the Treasury.

The Wabash and Erie Canal debt is referred to at great length, and calls the attention of the Legislature to the effort which is about to be made by the stockholders of that stock, to induce the general assembly to charge the payment thereof on the treasury of the State, and earnestly recommends the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, and to declare that no act of legislation shall ever take effect or become a law of this State, whereby the said canal stocks or any part thereof shall be recognized as a debt of the State or charged upon the treasury thereof by way of reducing the said canal or otherwise until such act of legislation shall have been submitted to and notified by the qualified electors of this State, at a special election to be held for that purpose. He calls attention to the glaring defects in the present laws for the assessment and taxation of railroads, through which great injustice is done to the State and to the various other kinds of property subject to taxation, and repeats the recommendation made to the last General Assembly, that provision be made for taxing the shares of stock in the National and other banks, for municipal purposes, as other property is taxed.

MISSOURI.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MCCLURG.

Gov. McClurg's message congratulates the people on the present prosperous and peaceful condition of the State. He says the recent revelation of the ballot box is creditable to the people. He asserts that there was no organized party or faction opposed to any of the Constitutional Amendments, and believes there will be no trouble in the future if those in power will promptly punish those who may attempt to disturb the restored peaceful relations.

He recommends a reduction of taxation at the earliest possible time. The State debt is $866,000, the reduction in the last two years being $288,000. The number of miles of new railroad built during the past year was 417½; in course of construction at the present time, 1,182; completed road in the State, 2,025 miles.

A constitutional convention is opposed on economical grounds and because the people require rest from political excitement. If amendments be needed on woman suffrage or other subjects, they can be easily presented.

The Governor gives the Legislature the following advice: Do what little legislation there may be to do and adjourn *sine die* until 1872. Let the people become familiar with the laws before they are changed. Prepare the way for submitting the Constitutional Amendment for sessions of the legislature, not to exceed 90 days duration and for but one session in four years. Then present a Constitutional Amendment, making the official term for State officers four years; if at the same time provides that the Governor, after the election of 1874, shall be ineligible for a second term, thus preventing appointments to office, more in view of his own political preferment than of the good of the State. Referring to the rapid growth of manufacturing and agriculture in the State, he takes the high tariff ground and says free trade was no more a question in the late election than the abolishment of the Sabbath. The Governor closes by urging the Legislature to take measures to prevent the spread of intemperance, and exhorts the members not to ignore those moral questions and influences which affect the welfare of every community.

ILLINOIS

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR PALMER OF ILLINOIS.

After a brief introduction, Governor PALMER refers to several mobs and outrages on justice which have been perpetrated in the last year, and suggests that it may be proper to clothe the Executive with additional powers for the enforcement of the criminal laws. The Governor expresses satisfaction at the adoption of the new Constitution, and says if its provisions are respected it will secure to the State an efficient administration, and fully protect every public and private right. He asks appropriate legislation to give "minority representation" a fair and complete trial. He recommends fixed salaries for all officers, and the entire abolition of the fee system. If fees are to be charged litigants for services rendered by clerks, sheriffs, or other officers of the courts, these should go into the treasury of the State, and a salary be paid to those officers. He denounces the present system as ruinously burdensome to those who are compelled to do business at the tribunals of the law. He cautions the Legislature against too liberal a use of its prerogatives in incidental outlays for its own expenses. In regard to railroads the message is very liberal in their interest, and the Governor protests strongly against any attempt on the part of Congress to assume any control of the subject of railways in the bounds of the several States. Under the head of "criminal justice" the Governor bitterly denounces the abuses which have grown up under the "detective system." He thinks great outrages have been perpetrated on innocent men in the name of justice by the arts of paid detectives. He thinks the whole system a sad indication for for our administration of justice by the proper officers of the law, and a reproach on our civilization. He says: "The recognized existence of a class of persons, self-appointed, who take no oaths and give no bonds to secure their fidelity to the laws, or to indemnify parties they may injure, whose authority to pursue, watch and arrest, seems undefined, and whose jurisdiction is without boundary, is an anomaly in a land of law. If necessary, they should be licensed or commissioned and subjected to control; if useless and mischevious, as I think they are, they should be repressed." The Governor reports the issue of sixty-six pardons during the past year. The State finances are reported as being in a very satisfactory state. The State debt will soon be extinguished and then the Governor says the rule should be "Pay as you go."—The total State debt outstanding on the 30th day of November, 1870, was $4,890,-167 30. There is in the State Treasury, applicable to the payment of the public debt, $3,082,104 22; the balance of the State debt, over and above the sum last named is, therefore, $1,808,833 08. This comparatively small balance will be provided for without any additional taxation. The duty of the State to maintain ample school privileges for all the youth of the State, without distinction of color is urged. He hopes the unjust prejudice against the colored people will soon pass away, but for the present, legislation is necessary to protect the rights of the children of the State to the full measure of education contemplated by the Constitution. The right is too essential to be left dependent upon the prejudices or caprices of the inhabitants of districts, or of the officers of schools, and suitable remedies ought to be provided by law for those who are improperly denied admission to the public schools, or who, being admitted, are deprived by teachers or others of their full equal rights." The message dwells at length on the various reformatory and benevolent institutions of the State, recommending a liberal and progressive legislation for promoting their efficiency and useful ness.

KENTUCKY.

MESSAGE OF GOV. STEVENSON, OF KENTUCKY.

He says that during the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1870 the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed and canceled bonds of the Commonwealth amounting to $234,463. The entire State debt (exclusive of the school bonds) amounts, upon the 10th of October, 1870, to $1,424,304. Of this amount, $68,304 is now past due. On this sum interest ceased to be paid since maturity. The Governor recommends a revision and reform in the revenue system of the State. The burning of the "hemp department" of the Penitentiary in November last is referred and appropriations for rebuilding are called for. The prison statistics for the year are: "The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on the 1st of January, 1871, was 680. Of these, 645 are males and 35 females. The number received during the past year was 319. The number discharged on time during the year was 192. The number of deaths during the year was 20. Of the whole number of convicts, 306 are white, and 314 are colored." The State claim on the United States is thus stated: "The amount collected during the past year on the debt due by the United States to the Commonwealth is $173,884 67. The amount still due is $1,193,761 85, which will be further increased by amount of expenses of Quartermaster General's office, assumed by the government of the United States."

Gov. Stevenson says the want of labor is seriously felt, and he recommends legislation to induce European immigrants to settle in Kentucky. An Emigration Bureau he regards as a necessity. He recommends more stringent legislation to preserve law and order. After the war great lawlessness was displayed in several localities, but a firm exercise of Executive authority had repressed it. And still, in places, bodies of disguised and lawless persons, under cover of the night, have committed deeds of outrage and violence. He thinks the many instances which have occurred of this kind should not be ascribed to *political* causes, but that good men of all parties are, and should be united to put them down. He finds that the power of the Executive is not commensurate with his responsibility in this particular. He recommends special attention to this subject. The necessity of a "thoroughly organized and complete system of instruction of the masses" is referred to.—On the subject of "Federal Relations," Gov. Stevenson says: My views upon the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the policy of its adoption, were fully expressed when I submitted it for your action. They have undergone no change. Since your adjournment it has been officially declared to have been ratified by the requisite number of States, and to have become a part of the Federal Constitution. The validity of its adoption is a question which belongs alone to the Judiciary. Two general elections have occurred in Kentucky since the declaration of its ratification. The large class of persons whom this amendment clothed for the first time with the right of suffrage in this Commonwealth exercised that franchise on both occasions with unrestricted freedom. The testimony from every portion of the Commonwealth justifies the statement that a more quiet and orderly Congressional election has never occurred than that which took place in this State in the month of November last. Whether further legislation is required for the purity or freedom of elections may well be submitted to your consideration.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Gov. Geary's message was read to-day in the Senate. He calls attention to the unsettled condition of the Delaware boundary line, and adverts to the difficulty that might arise should citizens of Pennsylvania be seized on the disputed territory and subjected to the disgraceful and abhorrant pillory and whipping-post, as authorized by the laws of Delaware.

He expresses unqualified disapproval of the employment of the Government troops in the Congressional elections as an interference with the sovereign right of the State and not contemplated by the founders of the National Government, and which might lead to disastrous results. He also opposes the free trade fallacies and denounces the introduction of Coolies as one of the greatest evils that can befall the toiling millions.

[French Dispatch]:

LILLE, Jan. 4.—The battle fought by the Army of the North on the 3d inst., resulted in a great victory to our arms. General Faidherbe reports that the fighting lasted ten hours, and that he expelled the Prussians from all their positions in the occupied villages held by them in the morning. The villages of Bapaume and DeHaugries were totally destroyed. Railroad travel between Lille and Cambrai has been restored. Fortress Perroune, in the Department of the Somme, has been nearly destroyed by bombardment, which was commenced last week, but still holds out.

Governor's Messages.

NEW YORK.

Governor Hoffman opens his message with expressions of hope that the present session of the legislature will be much shorter than usual, stating that it will be a relief to the people if the volume of the annual legislation be diminished, especially if the diminution is done to defeat them of their private schemes so frequently thrust upon the legislature. The canals of the State are reported in a favorable and prosperous condition, and in much better repair than a year ago. The round trip from Buffalo to Albany has averaged less days during the last than in any previous season, and the Governor advises an appropriation for experiments in the use of steam power on canals, that the time may be still further diminished. A considerable portion of the message was devoted to the discussion of subjects on the Federal tariff, finances and interference in elections. The existing tariff is characterized as oppressive and ill-regulated, and at war with the general sentiment of the world, the only remedy being the absolute rejection from our Federal Legislation of the principal of favoritism. Nothing by the people should be accepted, short of a tariff, and as moderate as the necessity of the Government will permit, to be applied to as few articles as will yield the required amount, and adjusted strictly to its lawful purpose, that of raising the revenue. The financial policy of the Federal Government is severely criticised and declared lacking in common sense, which is every day applied by men in private business. The sale of bonds and the purchase of gold was condemned, and the immediate adoption of a policy which must lead to an early resumption of specie payment and thence to refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest commended. The contraction of currency is unnecessary to bring about specie payment, and unjustifiable when another method will accomplish the result. The Governor recites, at length, the circumstances of the employment of federal troops to preserve peace in New York city at the last election, and protests solemnly against the renewal of these outrages and concludes: To depend for peace and order of localities on the Federal army is not self government, to substitute the regular soldier with his musket as officer in place of the constable with his writ is not to preserve peace but to establish a condition of war. To surrender elections to the control of the President, supported as he is by armed forces, is to surrender liberty and to abandon the Republic. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

OHIO.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HAYES.

The Governor's Message is a brief and business-like document. Its good sense and brevity is very characteristic of our excellent executive officer. He gives the press credit for informing legislators on matters of public interest, and declines to waste his time in writing formal statements of what everybody knew long before. This is an example worthy of imitation by Governors everywhere.

The public debt of Ohio shrinks as fast as the creditors of the State will permit it to be diminished. For several years the sinking fund has been in excess of the amount of bonds falling due, and the credit of Ohio is so good that those who hold the bonds not yet due will not part with them.

The Governor reminds the tax payers that but a small proportion of their bills goes to defray the expenses of the State government, that the increase of taxes on the part of the State in the last ten years is but thirty-three per cent., while the increase of local taxation is nearly one hundred and seventy per cent. The Governor thinks the increase of local taxation has been more rapid than the progress of the State in business, population or wealth. For this the State authorities cannot be held responsible, as the responsibility is divided between the State, County, township, municipal and school authorities. Where communities are enterprising and progressive, where roads are being made, streets paved, waterworks being built, bridges constructed, and new school buildings being erected, those expenses are great for the time being. In some instances, doubtless the taxation has proved onerous, but we judge that where the levies have been applied with economy and good judgment, the taxpayers have been benefitted by the expenditure in the rise of their property. There is need, however, of greater caution in this regard, and local authorities should be discriminating and cautious. The Legislature is exhorted to give as little encouragement as possible, by local legislation, granting power to levy extra taxes for special purposes.

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☞ This is off from our *closest cash* figures.

It is our *eighth* season of giving discount during these two months, and it *works well*.

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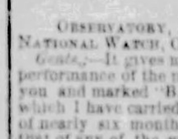

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146th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, February 20, 1871.

$75,000 in Valuable Gifts!

1 Cash Prize of - $5,000 | 3 Cash Prizes of $500 each
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Family Carriage and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500!

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FIVE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WORTH $100 EACH.

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WHOLE NUMBER OF GIFTS, 10,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 75,000!

My 146th Regular Monthly Gift Enterprise will be drawn on Monday, February 20, 1871. I have now been in the Gift Enterprise Business for seventeen years, in which time I have given seventeen Annual Distributions, thirty-four Semi-Annual, and one hundred and sixty-five Regular Monthly Distributions so as to say that I have been a postponement of the Drawing, or any thing done that did not give entire satisfaction to the ticket-holders. The public may rest assured that this Drawing will take place promptly on the day advertised, and to the entire satisfaction of all my patrons.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; 6 Tickets, $5; 12 Tickets, $10; 25 Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one under them.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100 $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000 $5,000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York city—the principal at the end of 30 years and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over two Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they be kept at all times in their control, as security, at least 200 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security; that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5% per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3¾ per cent, as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold $80.30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—241 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable at 10 per cent premium in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGABLE.—The coupon bonds can be exchanged at any time for registered bonds for the purpose registered, and both can be exchanged for others, payable principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Corner of Nassau and Wall Streets, New York. 452 Fourth Street, Washington, D. C., to National Banks, and by Bankers generally throughout the country.

Our Young Folks.

WHAT A LITTLE SMILE CAN DO.

Little Nellie awoke in the morning,
And called, from her own little bed,
For papa and mamma to awaken,
'Twas high time that the birdies were fed!

How bright was the smile that first greeted
The eyes of her loving mamma!
How sweet little blue eyes are beaming,
As she carols, "Good morning, papa!"

Through a heart full of joy and of gladness
Beams the light that descends from above;
Each smile in itself is a heaven,
A soul-ray of heavenly love.

It comes from the light-giving fountain,
Shineth out through the little child-face,
Extendeth to father and mother,
Its bright path through the dwelling we trace.

The household is made the more cheerful,
The charm taste throughout the whole day,
Each heart is secure from the earth-touch,
Its rays chase the shadows away.

Each member's a light in the world-path,
The sweet influence follows each step;
Its beams gild with beauty our neighbors;
What a joy a sweet smile doth beget!

Let each face, then, when breaketh the morning,
Adorn with this emblem of light,
'Tis a brilliant illumines the day hours
And gildeth our dreams for the night.

—*Methodist.*

Bobby and Bobby's Bow-Wow.

"Bobby!" said Aunt Peggy, "I do wish you'd stop tormenting that dog!"

Bobby Smith was sitting on the rug in front of the fire playing with little Scrubby, his terrier dog!

"Aunt, I'm not tormenting him," said Bobby, turning round and looking up in Aunt Peggy's face with eyes full of surprise. "I'm playing with him!"

"Go and get him a bone or a saucer of milk," said his aunt. "The poor fellow is hungry."

"By and-by," said Bobby. "I can't be always running to wait on a dog!"

"What a noise you are making," said Aunt Peggy impatiently. "What are you doing now? I do think a boy is the noisiest thing in creation,"

Bobby wrinkled up his forehead, and drew down his lip.

"I can't do anything, Aunt Peggy!" he whined. "You scold if I play with Scrubby, and you scold if I hammer nails! I'm making a little wagon, and me and Bill Pool are going to fill it with big stones, and make Scrubby draw it up from the brook! Won't it be nice?"

"Nonsense," said Aunt Peggy. "A little dog like that draw a wagon of stone! I shall not allow anything of the kind.'

"Aunt, it don't hurt him," cried out Bobby, eagerly. "Dogs aren't like boys!"

"I hope not," said aunt Peggy shortly.

"No; but I mean things don't hurt 'em! They like it!" cried Bobby.

"Do they?" said Aunt Peggy. "I should like to have you changed into a dog for a day or two, just to let you try the experiment. But Bill Poole is a cruel little scamp, and you are another. Now keep still and let me read."

Bobby put down his hammer and nails, for it was very plain that Aunt Peggy would not stand any further attacks on her good nature, and climbed up into his father's arm chair, with his cheek against the cushions, for a little nap before supper time.

But he had not time to close his eyes—he was quite sure of that, for he was watching one little spiral shoot of blaze all the time—before Aunt Peggy seemed to disappear out of the low sewing-chair opposite, and a strange little woman, with a crooked, shining wand, stood in her place.

It was not his grandmother, nor any of his grandaunts—and yet she seemed to feel herself as perfectly at home as if she lived there.

"Well, Bobby!" said the little old lady, shaking her cap-strings, "here I am!"

Bobby did not know what answer it would be proper for him to make, so he kept still.

"Do you know who I am?" asked she, walking into the middle of the rug, with her red-heeled boots making a curious tapping sound on the floor.

"No, ma'am," said Bobby, timidly.

"I am a fairy!"

"Oh!" said Bobby, and he thought within his own mind that fairies were not very pretty to look at.

She advanced, and drew a strange little circle on the carpet around him, in a line that shone and quivered as if it were worked in silver. Little Scrubby, the dog, whined uneasily, and came toward him—but the fairy touched him on the head with her wand, and wonder of wonders; his silver collar became white linen—the buckle changed to a bow of black ribbon—and Bobby saw, instead of a black-and-tan terrier, a little boy, just the same as if he had been looking into a mirror.

He was about to cry out with delight at seeing Scrubby thus changed into a boy, when the sound of his own voice became like a bark, his hands seemed covered with short, black hair, his nails grew long and sharp, and when he attempted to jump up, he jumped down instead, and on four legs in place of two.

Here was a pretty state of things. The fairy had turned him into a dog, and little Scrubby was a boy!

He attempted to remonstrate, but he only succeeded in barking very loud.

"Stop your noise," said Scrubby the boy, and hit him over the head with a stick.

"Don't hurt the poor dog," said a voice which sounded like Aunt Peggy's.

"Oh, it don't hurt him," said the boy. "Dogs have no feelings."

To avoid another shower of blows, Scrubby or Bobby—whichever the reader likes best—stole away under the sofa. He felt very hungry, and whined softly.

"Has the dog had his dinner?" asked Aunt Peggy's voice.

"Oh, I forgot all about it," said his boy master. "I can't be bothered now."

How the poor puppy longed for a bone. How dry and parched his mouth was for a draught of water!

He came up to his master's side and scratched gently on his arm.

"Get out," cried the dog-boy, and gave the boy-dog a good hard kick.

The two-legged young animal, now on four legs, ran yelping out of the house and into the garden.

Scrubby threw a big stone after him, and hit him on the shoulder.

Bobby howled awfully, and limped away to hide himself among the bushes.

"My eye, don't he squeal!" said Scrubby, roaring with laughter.

"Ain't it fun! To-morrow, I and Bill Pool will get the old tin wateriag-pot, and tie it to his tail. He'll run fast enough, then, I'll warrant!"

"How can you be so cruel?" said his mother.

"It's only a dog," said Scrubby.—"Dogs don't mind. They haven't got feelings like us."

Bobby, hearing this conversation, wisely kept away among the currant bushes in the garden; and as it grew chilly and dreary toward night, his little body shook and shivered with the cold, and he ran to the door, uttering a short, sharp yelp.

"What's that?" said a little voice inside, and little Bobby, by standing on his hind legs, could just see the cheerful light shining out through the Turkey-red window curtains of the sitting-room.

How he longed to bask on the rug, in front of the warm fire!

"I'spose it's Scrubby," answered the boy, who sat reading in the corner, curled up like a cross-legged Turk.

"Go and let him in then."

"In a minute, papa."

But the minute passed by, and five more of them—and then half an hour, and still nobody came to let the poor, little shivering animal in. And Scrubby never once thought of him again, until he was snug in bed, when the boy-dog's piteous whining reached his ears.

"Why, I declare, I quite forgot him. He must lie on the mat outside and make himself as comfortable as he can."

So the dog boy curled himself round in the bed and went to sleep.

While the boy dog, feeling as though he were a snow-ball, cowered down under the evergreens, and shook like a lump of jelly.

Suddenly, something that looked like a beam of very bright moonlight shot down through the branches, but it was only the wand of the fairy, who was putting aside the evergreen boughs to get a better look at him.

"Oh," said the fairy, "how do you like being a dog?"

"Oh, I don't like being a dog," pleaded our little hero. "Do, please, good fairy, turn me back into a boy again!"

"Do you think you deserve it?" severely asked the fairy.

"No, fairy, I don't," sobbed the disconsolate little animal.

"Nor I either," answered the fairy, sternly knitting her brows. "I have a great mind to keep you a dog a few days longer."

Bobby burst into a piteous whine, and all at once the evergreens and the moonlight, and the fairy, with her silver wand, all vanished, and he was sitting bolt upright in his father's easy chair, while the whining was only little Scrubby pawing at his arm as if asking for something.

Bobby jumped up, felt to see if the silver collar was around his neck, looked at his hands, to make sure that they were not covered with short, black hair, and counted his legs—one, two, not four.

"Oh, I'm a boy again! I'm a boy again!" cried Bobby.

"I'm sure no one would ever take you for anything else, as long as you make such a noise as that," said Aunt Peggy, rousing sleepily from her nap, while little Bobby ran down stairs to ask the good old cook for a plate of victuals for poor Scrubby.

Bobby's father said it was a dream, his Aunt Peggy said it was a lesson, his mother laughed, and said it was all nonsense; but Bobby himself firmly believes, to this day, that he saw a real fairy, and that he was a dog once.

At any rate, he was a better boy afterward, and his dog fared better, and that's all about Bobby and Bobby's bow-wow.

—*People's Literary Companion.*

New Iron Discoveries—Excitement in Marquette County.

From the Marquette Journal.

Late in the summer Wm. C. McComber leased the Pendill farm, adjoining the village of Negaunee, on the south, and proceeded to open a most valuable deposit of hematite, from which he has already mined and shipped about 5,000 tons of ore. Edward Breiturg followed suit by leasing of C. T. Harvey about 1,300 acres in the same locality. The existence of good ore upon the Harvey property has been known to Mr. Breitung for a number of years, from explorations made by him in 1867, and it appears that he has been working hard ever since, to keep the fact quiet until such time as he could secure himself, the benefits to be derived from the knowledge thus obtained. Since obtaining a lease of the lands, extensive explorations have been made, revealing the presence of immense beds of peculiar, but at the same time most valuable, soft hematite, and for the past two or three weeks the excitement among the citizens of Negaunee has been very great—all who were able desiring to secure leases under Mr. Breitung. Rough maps of the property were made, and, armed with pick and shovel, scores of excited individuals have thronged the hills and valleys, until the 1,300 acres present more the appearance of an exaggerated pepper-box, than anything else we can think of. Mr. Breitung was besieged day and night by eager and excited prospectors, for this "forty" and that "eighty," until the whole has been taken by at least a dozen different individuals or firms, all of whom appear certain of securing an immense ortune. That some of them will succeed in developing good mines, we have very little doubt—that *all* will realize their expectations is scarcely probable.

The Grand Central Iron Company, (Watterman, Beaver & Burs,) have taken 120 acres nearest the village, and have a force of men at work with the best indications for a good mine. Their opening is in the side of the hill just opposite the Pioneer furnaces; and they are now mining and loading nearly 100 tons per day. The opening is but a short distance from the Peninsula Railway track, and mining operations can therefore be carried on with the greatest facilities, and without the usual preluminary expense of sid'e tracks, etc. On the opposite side of the hill from the Grand Central mine, Jacob Haughton has pitched his tent, and most happily, too, for himself. Here we found the best show of the ore yet developed on the property. Work has been commenced at the base of the hill, and to such good advantage that a number of cars were loaded the first day. The ore is of good quality—equal we think to any in the district—and the deposit appears to be almost unlimited. It is continuous with that of the McCumber mine, of the great value of which there is no longer any doubt. Lonstorf & Mans have eighty acres at and around the Eddy slaughter house and have a force at work in a pit which shows well. They have the ore, but whether it is as great in bulk as may be desired it is as yet impossible to say. The gentlemen themselves, however, aver that they have an extensive deposit, fully equal to any other on the property—and we rather incline to the belief that the work now being done will prove their assertion correct. In addition to the above, John L. Spurr, Esq., has taken and is exploring 120 acres; T. H. Learnard & Co., 120 acres; Norton & Ramer 80 acres; John R. Case, 80 acres; George Sheldon, 80 acres; Voelker & Co., 160 acres; Jacobson & Cowning, 120 acres; Heyn & Co., 10 acres. All these parties have forces at work exploring, and all are confident of developing something valuable. There are perhaps 100 men at work on the property, and we shall not be astonished to see five times as many next summer. So far as our observation extends, we feel warranted in saying that there will be at least four mines worked south of Negaunee, next summer—the McCumber, Grand Central, Houghton and Lonstorf—while the prospect is good for a number of others.

While cotton was once king, the Galveston *News* says "railroad is now emperor—he is the coming despot," which is true. VANDERBILT controls the Legislature of New York; JIM FISK holds New York City in his paw. New Jersey is owned by railroad companies, and the Pennsylvania Central corporation holds that State in its grip and dictates its policy. The next great fight in the country will be between the people and the railroad kings.

The Winona Eastern Connection Railroad connecting Winona with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, three miles east of Lacrosse, was completed last week, and is now in running order and equipped for business. A temporary winter bridge has been built at Winona for the passage of trains over the Mississippi.

Wit and Humor.

FURTHER LANGUAGE FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES.

[NYE'S FORD, STANISLAUS, 1870.]

Do I sleep; do I dream?
Do I wonder and doubt?
Are things what they seem,
Or is visions about?
Is our civilization a failure?
Or is the Caucasian played out?

Which expressions are strong;
Yet would feebly imply
Some account of a wrong—
Not to call it a lie—
As was worked off on William, my pardner,
Which his name it was W. Nye.

We came down to the Ford
On the very same day
Of that Lottery drawed
By those sharps at the Bay;
And he says to me, "Truthful, how goes it?"
I replied, "It is far, far from gay—

"For the camp has gone wild
On this Lottery game,
And has even beguiled
'Injin Dick,' by the same."
Which said Nye to me, 'Injins is pizen;
Do you know what his number is, James?"

I replied '7, 2,
9, 8, 4, is in hand;"
Which he started—and drew
Out a list, which he scanned;
Then he softly went for his revolver,
With language I cannot command.

Then I said, "William Nye!"
But he turned upon me,
And the look of his eye
Was quite painful to see,
And he says: "You mistake; this poor Injin
I protects from such sharps as you be?"

I was shocked and withdrew;
But I give to relate,
When he next met my view
Injin Dick was his mate.
And the two around town were a lying
In a frightfully desolate state.

Which the war-dance they had
Round the tree at the Bend,
Was a sight that was sad
And it seemed that the end
Would not justify the proceedings,
As I quiet remarked to a friend.

For that Injin he fled
The next day to his band;
And we found William spread
Very loose on the strand,
With a peaceful-like smile on his features,
And a dollar greenback in his hand.

Which, the same when rolled out,
We observed with surprise,
What that Injin, no doubt,
Had believed was the prize—
Them fingers in red in the corner,
Which the number of notes specifies.

Was it guile, or a dream?
Is it Nye that I doubt?
Are things what they seem,
Or is visions a doubt?
Is our civilization a failure?
Or is the Caucasian played out?

—*F. Bret Harte.*

Waves that are harmless—the waves of ladies' handkerchiefs.

A CONTRADICTION.—The best way to patch up a quarrel is to split the difference.

Why are the types like criminals? Because it is not proper to lock them up without taking proof.

An English Bishop once said: "Our girls are poorly educated, but our boys will never find it out."

A coquette is one who first steals your heart by her address, and then steals her own heart to your addresses.

"Are you the mate of the ship?" asked an emigrant of the cook, who was an Irishman. "No sir," was the answer, "I am the man that cooks the mate."

A journal asks, "what is the difference between a soldier and a fashionable young lady?" and replies: "One faces the powder and the other powders the face."

When a man and a woman are made one, the question is: "Which one?" Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before the matter is settled.

A country girl coming from the field was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew.—"No indeed," was the simple reply, "that wasn't his name."

A lady recently said to an Irish manservant, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs Jones is this morning." He returned in a few minutes with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy-two years old.

A man was married; he lost his wife, and had a stone erected over her grave. He married a second wife, and when she died he had the gravestone split, and it thus served for the two departed. He proposed to the third, and the lady quaintly remarked: "I do not believe that stone will split again."

"And so ye have taken the teetotal pledge, have ye?" said one Irishman to another "Indade I have; and am not ashmed of it aither." "And did not Paul tell Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach?" "So he did; but then, my name is not Timothy, and there's nothing the matter with my stomach, bedad!"

A poet asked a friend what he thought of his last production, "An Ode to Sleep." "You have done such justice to the subject that it is impossible to read it without feeling its whole weight," was the reply.

A lady was urged by her friends to marry a widower, and as an argument they spoke of his two beautiful children. "Children," replied the lady, "are like toothpicks—a person wants her own."

A man in Ohio, while a collection was taking to aid the heathen, pocketed all the money in the plate. When asked to explain his conduct, he replied that he was the greatest heathen in that part of the country.

Sammy's mother wished to spend the evening with a friend, and therefore put the little fellow to bed, telling him about the guardian spirit who took care of good little boys. To further prevent darkness from giving him fear, she left the light dimly burning. The next morning Sammy was up bright and early, and full of news. "Mamma, I saw the angels last night!" "Did you?" "Yes. They got wings!" "Ah!" "They sung to me!" "Is it possible?" "And they bit me on the hands, the ugly things!"

Josh Billings thus advertises: "Wanted, several fust class yung men, with mustash, to hang around the vestibules of the different churches in Amerika and stare at the females as they pass out. No yung man accepted who can't stare the brass buttons off from a military coat at twenty paces."

Mrs. Homespun, of the *Prairie Farmer*, is a Christian philosopher. She says that the following lines are constantly on her lips:

"For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there is none.
If there be one, try and find it;
If there be none, never mind it."

Rev. Dr. Chapin wittily remarked, not long since, that in trying to gain two seconds in getting on and off trains many men had secured widows their thirds.

A little miss says she is *never* going to be married; but she is going to be a widow, because widows dress in such nice black and look so happy.

"How can I expand my chest?" an extortionate man asked of a physician. "By carrying a good large heart in it," replied the doctor.

Editors, however much they may be biased, are fond of the word 'impartial.' A country editor once gave an "impartial account of a hailstorm."

Karl, aged five, has a brother ten days old. Nelly, a little one of nine, meeting him, asked him if he was not glad to have a little brother to play with. With a shrug of the shoulders, Master Karl replied, "Play with? He can't wash his own face."

Referring to a noted lecturer, one evening, Ben asked Jim if he were going to hear him. "No," replied Jim, "I'm going to Her-see," and off he went to the opera.

At a lecture in Liverpool, Dr. W. Hitchman triumphantly asked: "Where is the religiosity of the anthropoid quadrumana?" [Tremendous applause.] Ah, where, indeed?

Dobb, the portrait painter, says that everything should be in character. For instance, search warrants should be printed on "tracing paper," and wedding notices on "fool's cap."

Two gentlemen, slightly acquainted, met a young lady not noted for her personal charms. "Jack," remarked one, "here comes the craziest looking girl in New York." "Yes, I'm engaged to her," was the crushing reply.

Two brotners, who were very successful dentists, built a large and handsome house, the appearance of which was thought to resemble a large molar tooth. It was a common remark: "See what two brothers can do when they pull together"

A Western clergyman, in recommending a friend for a situation, says: "He is perfectly human, and has made some of the ablest mistakes that ever were made, showing in their happening and in their correcting a hopeful, conscious and growing manhood"

An Edinburgh magistrate, in a trial which arose out of the escape of a squirrel from a box, inquired of the defendant "why he didn't clip the beast's wings?" "A squirrel is a quadruped," said the man. "That doesn't matter," said the Bailie; "if ye had clippit the beast's wings, it couldna ha got awa'."

At one time, while John Thompson was justice of the peace in Sugar Grove, it became necessary, in the final settlement of an estate, to have a certain woman identified, and a certificate of the same made out by the justice. He did the work as follows: "I certify that Mary Jones is Mary Joues. John Thompson, J. P."

"Mamma, can a door speak?" "Certainly not, my dear." "Then, why did you tell Annie, this morning, to answer the door?" "It is time for you to go to school, my dear."

PUTTING UP STOVES

A SEASONABLE SUBJECT.

We do not remember the exact date of the invention of stoves, but it was several years ago. Since then mankind have been tormented, once a year, by the difficulties that beset the task of putting them up, and getting the pipes "fixed." With all our Yankee ingenuity, no American has ever invented any method by which the labor of putting up a stove can be lessened. The job is now almost as severe and vexatious as humanity can possibly endure.

Men always put up their stoves on a rainy day. Why, we know not; but we never heard of an exception to this rule. The first step to be taken is to put on a very old and ragged coat, under the impression that when the operator gets his mouth full of plaster it will keep his shirt bosom clean. Next, he gets his hand inside the place where the pipe ought to go, and blacks his fingers; then he carefully makes a black mark down one side of his nose. Having got his face properly marked, the victim—usually Paterfamilias—is ready to begin the ceremony.

The "head of the family" grasps one side of the bottom of the stove, and his wife and the hired girl take hold of the other side. In this way the stove is started from the wood-shed toward the parlor. Going through the door, the chief operator carefully swings his side of the stove around and jams his thumb nail against the door-post. Having got the "family comfort" in place, the next thing is to find the legs. Two of these are left inside the stove since the spring before. The other two are hunted after for twenty-five minutes. They are usually found under the coal. Then the "head of the family" holds up one side of the stove while his wife puts two of the legs in place, next he holds up the other side while the other two are fixed, and one of the first two falls out. By the time the stove is on its legs he gets reckless, and takes off his old coat, regardless of his linen.

Paterfamilias then goes for the pipe, and gets two cinders in his eye. It don't make any difference how well the pipe was put up last year; it will always be found a little too short or a little too long. The "head of the family" jams his hat over his eyes, and taking a pipe under each arm goes to the the tin-shop to have it fixed. When he gets back, he steps upon one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe fits and his wife makes him get down for fear he will scratch the varnish off from the chair with the nails in his boot-heel. In getting down he will surely step on the cat, and may thank his stars that it is not the baby. Then he gets an old chair and climbs up to the chimney again, to find that in cutting the pipe off, the end has been left too big for the hole in the chimney. So he goes to the wood-shed and splits one side of the end of the pipe with an old axe, and squeezes it in his hands to make it smaller.

The chief operator at length gets the pipe in shape and finds that the stove does not stand true. Then himself and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. Next it is to be moved to the right. More difficulty now with the legs. Moved to the front a little. Elbow not even with the hole in the chimney, and the "head of the family" goes again to the wood-shed after some little blocks. While putting the blocks under the legs, the pipe come out of the chimney. That remedied, the elbow keeps tipping over, to the great alarm of the wife. Paterfamilias gets the dinner table out, put the old chair on it, makes his wife take hold of the chair, and balances himself on it to drive some nails into the ceiling; but in doing this, he drops the hammer on his wife's head. At last he gets the nails driven, makes a wire swing to hold the pipe, hammers a little here, pulls a little there, takes a long breath, and announces the ceremony concluded.—*Exchange.*

Spurgeon sententiously expresses a number of thoughts worth remembering, in the following appropriate sentences, which he publishes as "advice gratis:"

Nobody is more like an honest man than a thorough rogue.

When you see a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his shop window you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within.

Do not choose your friend by his looks; handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

Don't believe the man who talks the most, for mewing cats are very seldom good mousers.

By no means put yourself in another person's power; if you put your thumb between two grinders, they are very apt to bite.

Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing without reading it; and make sure that it means no more than it says.

Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyer's houses are built on fools heads.

In any business never wade into water where you can't see the bottom.

See the sack open before you buy what is in it; or he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated.

Keep clear of a man who does not value his own character.

A Showhegan (Me.) dressmaker has been obliged by a court of justice to pay a customer ten dollars damages for an ill-fitting sack.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Tobacco Tax.

Taking the average value of the tobacco crop of the whole country at 10 cents a pound in the leaf, the average of the two rates of excise—16 and 32 cents—which is 24 cents, is a tax at the rate of 240 per cent. Taking the average value of the Ohio crop in the leaf at 5 cents a pound, the average tax is at the rate of near 500 per cent. In its application to Tobacco in the manufactured state, in some features the rate is still higher. Common smoking tobacco, made of stems and refuse leaves, and costing when cut not over three cents a pound, is taxed 16 cents a pound, or over 500 per cent. This is the kind used by common laborers, and of which they paid taxes last year on about 29 million pounds. When our demagogues talk about a revenue system that shall not tax the poor nor the laborers, let them put this item in their pipes and smoke it. The finer smoking and plug tobacco pays at 32 cents a pound a tax of from 150 to 200 per cent.

Tobacco is a plant which every farmer and every holder of a garden spot can raise his own supply of, as conveniently as he can his supply of cabbage or lettuce. When dried, a leaf simply rubbed with the hands furnishes a tobacco for the pipe superior to the common cut tobacco of the shops, and free of tax. And for chewing it lacks nothing that the seasoned chewer cares for. Or the smoker to whom economy is an object can buy good leaf tobacco at 10 cents a pound, and smoke it free of tax, instead of buying cut stems and inferior leaves on which the government taxes him 16 cents, on which the manufacturer and trader must have his advance the same as on the other items of cost. Can we not see that the beginning of a faithful collection of this enormous tax is the beginning of this easy method of lawfully evaking it? What farmer or owner of a garden will pay the government 16 cents and 32 cents a pound on prepared tobacco, when he can have the genuine article with the full flavor by simply growing the plant? And how long will the laborers use taxed tobacco when they can buy the leaves without tax?

Is tobacco a luxury? It is a thing of general use among the laborers. If it is a luxury it is a workingman's luxury. It is well known that soldiers in the army and convicts in the penitentiaries will give up tea, coffee and sugar rather than tobacco. What right has any one to say that this is not a necessity, but a vicious indulgence to be taxed by way of penalty? People have the right to use every moral means to discourage the use of tobacco, and they who are undefiled by it ought to labor against it; but the government has no right to regard it as either a luxury or vicious or injurious indulgence. It has no right to regard it as anything but a source of legitimate revenue, and as subject to the general system of taxation, whose aim is to raise the needed revenue with the most equitable distribution of the burden. Is a tax of 500 per cent., on an article of which the common laborer and the poor consumed last year over 29 million pounds, an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation, or can it be defended on any rule of mere political economy?

There is a movement on foot to abolish the classification and the two rates, and to substitute one rate of 24 cents. This will be at the rate of 800 per cent. on the common smoking tobacco, and at unreasonable rates of every kind of tobacco used by the masses. It will be at the rate of nearly 500 per cent. on the average value of the Ohio crop in the leaf. It is not in the interest of the general tobacco interest, nor of the revenue, but of the producers and manufacturers of the choice kinds of tobacco, who thus design that the low grades shall be made so dear that the difference in price will be small, and they can take possession of the market. There are some reasons in favor of one rate of tax on all kinds of tobacco, on account of the difficulties of carrying out the classifications, and of the opportunities it offers to ingenious devices for fraud; but it would be utterly indefensible except in connection with a reduction of the rate that will put the tobacco consumed by the masses at a lower price than the present. A reduction in the tax of tobacco can be made in the interests of both the revenue and the consumer. But the greatest demand, both in the matter of justice and practical collection of the revenue, is for a reduction on the lower grade. To raise the tax on this would be a movement in the wrong direction, and, besides its injustice, would be so destructive of revenue that it could not stand longer than from one session to another.

The Great English Humorist In His Hours of Ease—His Fondness For Fun.

The current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* has a long article on Thackeray from which we clip the following illustration of a peculiar characteristic of the humorist: Thackeray's playfulness was a marked peculiarity; a great deal of the time he seemed like a school boy just released from his task. In the midst of the most serious topic under discussion he was fond of asking permission to sing a comic song, or he would beg to be allowed to caliven the occasion by the instant introduction of a brief double shuffle. Charles Lamb told Barry Cornwall, when they when once making up a dinner party together, not to invite a certain lugubrious friend of theirs, "Because," said Charles, "he would cast a damper over a funeral." I have often contrasted the habitual qualities of that gloomy friend of theirs with the astounding spirits of both Thackeray and Dickens. They always seemed to me to be standing in the sunshine, and to be warming other people out of cloudland. During Thackeray's first visit to America his jollity knew no bounds, and it became necessary often to repress him when he was walking the streets. I well remember his uproarious shouting and dancing when he was told that the tickets to his first course of readings were all sold, and when we rode together from his hotel to the lecture hall he insisted on thrusting both his long legs out of the carriage window, in deference as he said, to his magnanimous ticket holders. An instance of his procrastination occurred the evening of his first public appearance in America. His lecture was advertised to take place at 8, and when he was informed of the hour he said he would try and be ready at 8 o'clock, but thought it very doubtful. Horrified at this assertion, I tried to impress upon him the importance of punctuality on this the night of his first bow to an American audience. At 7½ I called for him, and found him not only unshaved and undressed for the evening, but absorbed in making a pen and-ink drawing to illustrate a passage in Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," for a lady, which illustration—a charming one, by the way, for he was greatly skilled in drawing—he vowed he would finish before he would budge an inch in the direction of (I omit the adjective) Mobdeon. A comical incident occurred just as he was leaving the hall after his first lecture in Boston. A shabby, ungainly looking man stepped briskly up to him in an anteroom, seized his hand and announced himself as "proprietor of the Mammoth Rat" and proposed to exchange season tickets. Thackeray, with the utmost gravity exchanged cards, and promised to call on the wonderful quadruped next day.

A Vermont Shakeress, attacked by a dreadful ram, jumped astride of the animal's back and held him by the horns till assistance came.

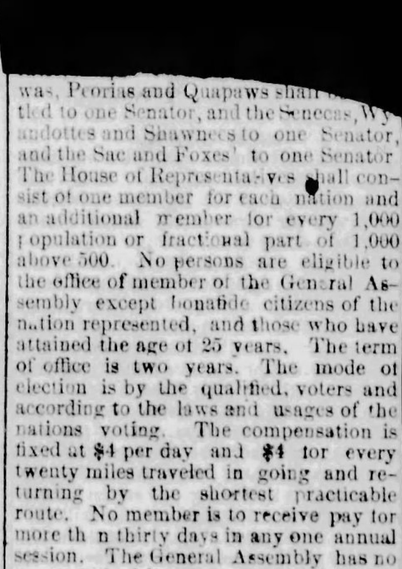
was. Peorias and Quapaws shall be entitled to one Senator, and the Senecas, Wyandottes and Shawnees to one Senator, and the Sac and Foxes' to one Senator. The House of Representatives shall consist of one member for each nation and an additional member for every 1,000 population or fractional part of 1,000 above 500. No persons are eligible to the office of member of the General Assembly except bonafide citizens of the nation represented, and those who have attained the age of 25 years. The term of office is two years. The mode of election is by the qualified voters and according to the laws and usages of the nations voting. The compensation is fixed at $4 per day and $4 for every twenty miles traveled in going and returning by the shortest practicable route. No member is to receive pay for more than thirty days in any one annual session. The General Assembly has no power to legislate upon any subjects, except the following ones: Those pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one nation to another; the administration of justice between members of the several nations of said territory and persons other than Indians and members of said nations; and the common defence and safety of the nations of said territory. There are various other propositions pertaining to the legislative department, but they are almost identical with those found in the Constitutions of the different States of the Union.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and three District Courts, and such inferior courts as may be provided by law. The three district judges constitute the Supreme Court when convened in semi-annual session at the capital of the Territory. One judge is to retire from office every two years, the official term is six years. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from the interior courts and original jurisdiction in cases prescribed by law, but cannot interfere with the civil and criminal jurisdiction retained by each nation in their treaties of 1866. District Courts have jurisdiction in matters of trade and intercourse between the several nations and all cases arising under the legislation of this government. The other provisions touching the judiciary are similar to those in the States.

Executive power is vested in a Governor whose term of office is two years; he must be thirty years of age; his power and duties are such as usually pertain to that office in the States. He is clothed with the veto power. Provision is also made for a Secretary of the Territory, who is also to be ex officio Treasurer; also for an Attorney General, District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputies.

The Council spent several days in discussing and fully explaining to the satisfaction of its members the provisions of the Constitution, and at noon of the 20th they took a vote upon its adoption, preparatory to submitting it to the different nations for their adoption. The result of the vote was: Ayes, 52; nays, 8. No other important business was transacted by the Council, which adjourned p. m. the afternoon of the 20th, to meet at Okmulgee, Creek Nation, on the first Monday in June, 1871.

An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it's like any other disease—while there's life there's hope.



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Miscellany.

REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON CITY.

The Capital In the Past.

A letter from Washington, printed in the N. Y. *Post*, has the following;

On the corner of Eighteenth street and New York avenue stands the Octagon House, built by Col. John Taylor, of Mount Airy, Va., before the conclusion of the last century. Col. Taylor was one of the most gifted and cultivated men of his time, and also one of the wealthiest, having an income of about $60,000 a year. Belonging to a family of distinction in his native state, he was given the greatest advantages in education, and completed his studies in an English university. General Washington persuaded him to invest a portion of his property in the rising capital, and so great an interest did the General take in the building of the Octagon House that he used always on his visits to the city to ride past the house and pause to watch its progress. In this house, when completed assembled the most elegant society of the country. Col. Taylor was as hospitable as he was abundantly able to gratify his tastes. Strange to say, three or four of his former classmates at Cambridge were sent during his life time as Ministers to the United States, and these, as well as his large circles of friends at home, he entertained in a princely manner.

Every one who mentions the Octagon House refers to the traditions of its being haunted, and the story is revived of the singular disturbance of the bells of the house, which once was the talk of the town. It is a fact well authenticated that for some mysterious reason every night, at the same hour, all the bells would ring at once. Many persons now living attest the fact. One gentleman has told me that on one occasion his uncle was invited to dine with Col. Taylor, when this strange ringing began, and, being an unbeliever in mysteries, the gentleman, a powerful man, jumped up and cut the bell-wire in his hands he was lifted from the floor, but did not succeed in stopping the singular manifestion. It is said by some that the discovery was made after a time that rats were the ghosts who rang the bells, but others say the cause was never discovered, and that the family, to secure peace, were compelled to take the bells down, and hang them differently. Among other remedies which had been previously tried was that of exorism, but the prayers of the priest who was summoned availed naught.

After the burning of the White House by the British, Mr. and Mrs. Madison lived for one year in the Octagon House, and there held "drawing rooms" and gave those elegant dinner parties for which their administration was celebrated socially. This house is still owned by the descendants of Col. Taylor, and is now rented and used as an office by the Navy Department.

Before moving to the Octagon House, Mr. and Mrs. Madison, returning to the almost desolate city, after their flight in 1814, passed a short time in what are now known as the Adams houses, which still remain in perfect preservation on F street, not far from the Treasury Department. These two houses (then used as one) had been occupied by Mr. Madison, before his inauguration as President, and he went from thence to take the oath of office, and in them entertained his friends on his return from the Capitol. During John Quincy Adams's term as Secretary of State he lived in these houses, and Mrs. Adams here used to hold Thursday evening receptions, which were remarkable for their brilliancy. Those who remember Washington society of that date mention the large number of superior men and women who were assembled at the capital during the latter portion of Mr. Monroe's administration. It has been called the golden period. On the 8th of January, 1824, General Jackson being then a Senator from Tennessee, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Adams gave a ball to the military hero, in commemoration of his victory at New Orleans. This ball was immortalized in a poem by Mr. John Agg, an Englishman, then and for some years afterward residing in Washington, and corresponding with various journals. He was, after this period, connected with Peter Force's *National Journal*, and at this very time edited a newspaper of his own—the Washington *Republican*—in opposition to the Administration. The poem mentioned brings in very neatly the names of the leading ladies of the capital, and so great was sensation it created when it appeared that not only do those living at the time remember it, but the children of the flattered belles remember hearing their mothers repeat its well-turned rhymes. After diligent search this poem has recently been found and republished, and has attracted much attention. Strange to say, about one-half of those whose names are recorded in it are still living. Another grand ball was given in the Adams houses somewhere midway between the date of the above and the present time. Commodore Patterson and his family then occupied these houses. This ball was an occasion for the display of fancy costums, and a large party of American and foreign ladies and gentlemen reproduced the celebrated personages of the court of Queen Bess. As no one dropped into poetize it in a friendly way on the occasion, this ball was made less conspicuous than its predecessor.

The Adams houses have had no special history of late years, excepting as serving for the headquarters of the United States Sanitary Commission during the last war.

How a Texas Woman Persuaded Her Husband to go Home.

A correspondent of the Denton *Monitor* says a handsome, dashing woman rode into a village in that region, a few days ago, and, alighting from her horse, went rapidly to a drinking saloon, where a number of sovereigns were having a "high time." She singled out the finest looking man in the crowd, and, walking up to him, seized him by the arm and ordered him to put down the glass which he was about to drain. He dashed down the glass and rushed away; the lady followed, and finally cornered him in the billiard room. She told him, in a firm, determined voice, that the place he was in and the course he was pursuing would not answer for her husband; that he was using her property, and that she would no longer consent to be disgraced and impoverished by him. She demanded his pistol. He refused. She took it from him, cocked it and presented it at him, and told him he must leave or die. He concluded to leave. She marched him out as a prisoner of war to where his horse was hitched, ordered him to mount, and in a few minutes the two were leaving town, the wife riding in the rear of her captured lord, with his six-shooter in her hand.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

A celebrated professor, thinking to perplex an unfortunate pupil, one day put to him the following question: "Pray, sir, can you tell me how long a man may live without brains?" To which the pupil, looking up in the face of the interrogator, promptly but unexpectedly replied, "How old may you be yourself, professor?"

Why is love always represented as a child? Because he never reaches the age of discretion.

Twenty newspapers have been started in California this year.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

The Case of Ex-Mayor Chahoon, in Prison at Richmond, Va.—A Matter for Congressional Interference.

Our despatches from Richmond, Va., have, during the past two or three months, occasionally alluded to the charge of forgery for which George Chahoon, the Republican ex-Mayor of that city, was some time since arrested and imprisoned. The merits of this case, which is one of palpable injustice and outrage, are not generally understood. The dispatches have almost invariably given the anti-Chahoon party's version of the case. We give below, from a New York paper, a statement of the facts, which, it strikes us, call for the interference of Congress. Mr. Chahoon is evidently the victim of as base and traitorous a persecution as ever has been concocted by scheming demagogery. Here are the facts.

Perhaps the most extraordinary instance of political persecution ever known in this country is that of George Cahoon, of Richmond, Va., now imprisoned there under sentence of the Hustings Court. Mr. Cahoon is a native of New York, still a young man, a lawyer by profession, and remarkable alike for talent and character. He took up his residence in Richmond, in December, 1865, and in May, 1868, after the reconstruction acts of Congress had gone into effect, he was appointed by General Canby to be Mayor of the city. In May, 1870, he was the Republican candidate for election to the same office. His personal popularity was very great, and there is every reason to believe that he was honestly elected.

But his opponents hired a party of roughs, who captured the ballot-boxes of those precincts where the heaviest Republican majorities had been cast. The ballots had previously been counted and returns of their numbers made; but as the ballots from those precincts were not sent up along with the returns—which would have rendered it impossible to withhold the office from Mr. Chahoon—his Democratic opponent was declared to be elected. But Mr. Chahoon carried the question to the courts, and Justice Guigon, a weak and bitter partisan, not daring to award the place to the Democrats, decided that no election had been held, and ordered a new one.

Mr. Chahoon's popularity being so great among the common people of Richmond that there could be no doubt of his success in any fair election, it was determined that he must be got out of the way. For this purpose a charge of forgery was trumped up against him. It appears that in the month of January, 1867, four weeks after he had arrived in the city, he had brought a suit as attorney for William Gleason, plaintiff, upon a bond for $7,000, purporting to have been signed by one Solomon Haunstein. The bond was dated in 1861, and Haunstein had committed suicide in that year. As he was a foreigner, and had died without lawful heirs, his estate should have escheated to the Commonwealth; but proceedings respecting it had been delayed in consequence of the war. Haunstein's property was then in the hands of Richard D. Sanxay, formerly Coroner of the city of Richmond, who had been appointed curator of the estate by the proper tribunal. On this bond Mr. Chahoon brought a suit; at the proper time judgment was rendered by default, Sanxay making no defense. Not long afterward Sanxay paid to Gleason about five thousand dollars upon this judgment. For his services as attorney in the case it appears that Mr. Chahoon received a fee of $250; and this was the whole of his connection with the matter.

The destruction of Chahoon having been determined upon, the charge was set up that this bond of Haunstein was forged, and he was indicted for forgery and tried before a packed jury at Richmond in the latter part of October. The assertion that the bond was forged was not proved by testimony that could have satisfied an impartial jury. A few witnesses, all of them ignorant persons, testified that it was their impression that the signature was not genuine; but on this point the proof was exceedingly defective. On the question whether Chahoon knew that it was forgery, it was still more worthless. It appeared that the bond was in existence in 1866, and was then offered to a broker.

This was long before it came into Mr Chahoon's hands, and it was not pretended that he had anything to do with the execution of the alleged forgery. All that he had done was to take the bond from his client and bring a suit upon it; and under any other legislation than that of Virginia, this could not be tortured into uttering a forged paper. But the statute of that State, unlike all other laws respecting forgery, declares it to be felony "to attempt to employ as true, forged writing, knowing it to be forged."

Anywhere else, to bring a suit upon a forged paper would not be regarded as uttering it with criminal intent, since the very nature of a suit is to challenge a test of the genuineness of the writing upon which it is brought. But in this persecution of Chahoon a different principle was allowed by the court; and the bringing of the suit was held to be nothing but a guilty attempt to employ a forged writing as true.

For proof that Chahoon knew the bond to have been forged, the prosecution relied upon the evidence of one Samuel M. Page, a man of notoriously bad character, who had been a banker in Richmond during the rebellion, and who had subsequently figured there as a sort of lawyer. He swore that Chahoon had confided to him as a Mason the fact that he knew Haunstein's signature to have been forged, and though in his cross-examination Page admitted that upon other occasions, when he held some public office, he had taken bribes, and though he was contradicted by respectable witnesses in various important particulars, nevertheless his evidence was considered sufficient by the packed partisan jury to convict Chahoon, and they brought in their verdict accordingly.

The sentence pronounced was that he should be imprisoned four years in the Penitentiary. An appeal has, however, been taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals, founded upon errors in the trial, so that the execution of the sentence has not been commenced, though the prisoner is held in the jail of Richmond. We understand that, previous to the trial the offer was made to Mr. Chahoon that if he should leave Richmond the whole case should be quashed, and that he has likewise since had the offer of pardon upon the same condition. Both of these proposals he manfully refused, preferring to stand upon his rights rather than upon any delusive favor of his enemies.

As this case stands, it is in the highest degree dishonorable to the city of Richmond and to Virginia. A more shocking illustration of the perversion of the forms of justice to purposes of partisan malice and personal hatred was never exhibited. A man is deliberately convicted of forgery, when no respectable man in the community believes him guilty, because his political enemies desire to get him out of the way.

That is the whole case; and Governor Walker, and all persons who are concerned in restoring the honor of that ancient Commonwealth and vindicating her character for justice, toward all her citizens, should at once exert themselves as far as possible to obliterate the record and annul the effect of these malignant proceedings.

Nurse—"I cannot allow butter and jam, too, on your bread, Master Alfred; it is very extravagant." Master Alfred—"It can't be extravagant, Mary, if the same piece of bread does for both."

BURNING OF A HINDOO RAJAH.

An Extraordinary Funeral Scene at Florence—Setting Fire to the Faggots—Camphor and Perfumes—Gathering the Ashes.

From the Italie of Florence.

The Rajah of Kolapore, who died yesterday, was little more than 20 years of age, and was traveling for his education. He had been brought up at Bombay, and his sovereignty extended over a population of 600,000 inhabitants. The extreme darkness of his complexion did not prevent him from being a handsome young man, of middle height, with a broad chest, and singularly expressive large eyes. In the course of his travels he caught, while skating at Inspruck, the germs of the illness which the severity of that climate rapidly augmented. It was necessary to convey him to his bedroom immediately on his arrival in Florence. He received the regular attendance of two English physicians, MM. Freeizer and Brow (?) who called in for consultation Professors Cipriani and Chinozzi. Whilst following the prescriptions of these physicians, the traditional Hindoo means were not neglected, such as keeping near the patient domestic animals, believed to act as absorbents of the noxious principles, or at least as preservatives and disinfectants for the attendants of the patient. These animals ought to have been thrown from the windows into the street; but as that could not be practiced here, they were simply thrown into a court yard. Notwithstanding the various kinds of treatment, the prince always got worse. Unable to remain any longer in bed, he insisted on being laid on the carpet with his legs crossed; in this posture he died, and was found by Dr. Passigli, whose duty it was, as district medical officer, to verify the disease.

Later the corpse was examined by Dr. Bargiotti. The aid-de camp of the prince, assisted by the members of the British Legation, took the necessary steps at the municipality to have the funeral rites performed according to the Hindoo fashion. M. Ciotti, a municipal functionary, acted as interpreter to the aide-de-camp, who spoke only English, and the register of the death was drawn up in his presence in the office of Government Registration. The municipality permitted the ceremony to take place; certain other authorities raised difficulties which, however, were soon removed. The ceremony was fixed for one o'clock after midnight, at the extreme point of the Cascine, just by the side of the river, in accordance with the prescription of Vishnu. The pro sydic charged Drs. Bargiotti and passigli, M. Ciotti and the head of the municipal police to be in attendance. Besides, measures had been taken, in concert with the government police authorities, that the Grades de Ville, with their commanding officer, and the Guards of Public Safety should be it attendance. In the evening the corps was prepared and dressed in splendid robes. The head was covered with a turban bearing the distinctive marks of the rank of the deceased, and over this was stretched a large scarlet mantle richly embroidered with gold. The arms had bracelets, and the neck a pearl necklace. At one o'clock in the morning the corpse was placed in an omnibus, in which the attendants of the prince took their seats. Behind the omnibus came other carriages, with the persons we have already referred to, and many other carriages filled with sightseers. On arriving at the spot referred to, the college found a crowd much greater than was expected, especially of ladies; and there was also the Chevalier Armour, the head of the government police.

A funeral pile was prepared. It was about 4½ feet in height and about six feet in length and 4½ in breadth. The corpse had been stretched on the ground, betel was placed in the mouth, whilst a Brahmin wearing a large robe of white linen covering the head, offered up prayers whilst kneading dough. The attendants scattered on the pile camphor and various kinds of perfumes. The death having again been officially verified, the body was placed on the pile, and the board on which it had been stretched out, immediately removed.

Perfumes and essences were again strewed over the corpse, and the dough broken into pieces, placed by its side.—More wood placed round the corpse enveloped it as if in a case, closed over by the addition of other pieces of wood.—All this while camphor and other perfumes were being constantly thrown on the pile. At two o'clock the whole was covered with fagots; they were set fire to at different points, and a flame of great brightness shot out in the direction of Arno, into which there was at the same time thrown the board on which the corpse had been laid. About this time many persons quitted the scene.

The Indians continued to keep the fire alive, and to throw on it perfumes, so as to prevent the smell of the burnt flesh from being perceived. The police and some of the municipal functionaries remained on the spot until 7 o'clock in the morning. At 9 o'clock water was thrown on the smouldering ashes. When completely extinguished the remains of the corpse were religiously gathered together and placed in a porcelain vase. Everything which had formed part of the pile was thrown into the water by two Indians, who went into the middle of the river. The spot was then swept, fresh earth was thrown on it and traced in the form of a heart, around which were placed small vessels filled with rice. Then all the Indians knelt and prayed with their faces to the ground. They then departed, taking with them the funeral urn. The ceremony was finished. The bones preserved in the vase will, at a later period, be thrown into the Ganges, for the Indians believe that those whose bones are thrown into that river will enjoy a million of happy years.

An Aimless Life.—I committed one fatal error in my youth, and dearly have I abided it. I started in life without an object, even without an ambition. My temperament disposed me to ease, and to the full I indulged the disposition. I said to myself: "I have all that I see others contending for; why should I struggle?" I knew not the curse that lights on those who have never to struggle for anything. Had I created for myself a definite pursuit—literary, scientific, artistic, social, political, no matter what, so there was something to labor for and to overcome—I might have been happy.

I feel this now—too late! The power is gone. Habits have become chains. Through all the profitless years gone by, I seek vainly for something to remember with pride, or even to dwell on with satisfaction. I have thrown away a life. I feel, sometimes, as if there were nothing remaining to me worth living for. I am an unhappy man.—Robert Dale Owen.

☞ Napoleon is said to be growing fat at Wilhelmshohe. Bismarck and Von Moltke have proved better physicians than any the Emperor could find in France. They relieved him of the cares of state, and sent him to their water-cure at Wilhelmshohe, where the results have been of the most marked character. It is an experience almost as old as the race, that the regularity of habit, plain food, and absence of care of prison life, promote physical health. We hope now for a book of "Ideas Napoleon" on state care as a cause of bladder difficulties, and on prison life as a remedy.

The Southern States will furnish their quota of peanuts this season; as follows: Virginia, 400,000 bushels; Tennessee, 300,000; and Georgia and the Carolinas, from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels.

DANGER OF "NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL."

The New York *Times* of December 30, contains an account of a terrible accident at Poughkeepsie, on the 28th. A young woman named Mary Gibson, was horribly and perhaps fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp in the room, containing what is known as Danforth's Non-Explosive Oil. At the time of the accident, she was sewing in a room upon the second floor, in company with a little girl, a daughter of the Lockharts. According to the child's statement, the lamp exploded quite suddenly, scattering the oil which immediately was caught by the flames, over the person of the unfortunate woman. The latter enveloped in flames, ran to a pantry, caught up some blankets, and made desperate efforts to smother the fire, but falling fell to the floor, exhausted by the excruciating pain; and the child, with a terrifying shriek, rushed down stairs to inform the family. Mr. Lockhart, hurrying up, found to use his own expression, that "the flames were then three feet high all around the poor girl;" she was crawling upon her hands and knees, uttering heart-rending cries, toward the door leading to the entry. Mr. Lockhart endeavored in three attempts to tear the clothes from her person, was each time unsuccessful, burning his own hands and arms in a terrible manner. By this time the sufferer had reached the southern end of the hallway, where all sorts of clothing was heaped upon her by Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, who had joined her husband from below stairs, and they finally succeeded in smothering the flames. Then the girl had become unconscious.

When the clothing was removed, a horrible sight met the view. The girl's face, arms and breast, and other portions of the body, were burned in a terrible manner. She was laid upon a cot and physicians summoned. In order to dress the burns properly, it was found necessary to cut hanging pieces of blackened and charred flesh from the trunk and arms, and so intensely did the victim suffer that her agonizing cries could be heard a long way off. In her ravings she was heard to exclaim, "I will live to see him die yet!" and then she would speak affectionately of some person unknown. The physicians say this morning, that her condition is more comfortable, but they give no hopes of her recovery.

Mr. Beecher on Manual Labor.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, two or three Sundays ago, discoursed on manual labor. An abstract in the New York *World* reports as follows:

"Mr. Beecher was sorry to see that the tendency of the age was to drift away from this, and to look down upon all manual labor with contempt, and there was too much desire on the part of young men to get rich too rapidly and without giving the necessary equivalent of labor, and a steady current of young men were setting in to the large cities all bent upon the acquisition of wealth without manual labor. They crowd the professions. Professional men are drugs in the market. There was almost one doctor for every sick man, and the law is so full that if you distributed the business there would not be one fee to each lawyer, and so half of them have to become mere commercial agents; and all this time the country needs labor, and also needs educated mechanics. Then, too, there is a feeling in the community among parents that their sons would be degraded by embracing any mechanical pursuit, and their sons will not tan their faces on the farm, or tar their fingers on the ship, or harden their muscles at the forge. He then drew a picture of the horror of a respectable parent at finding that his boy wished to become a machinist, and the disdain of the boy's mother when informed of this enource, and the father resolves that it will not do to directly oppose the boy's wishes, but resolves that he will go to Europe and take that boy with him, and so he grows up and gets to be 30 or 40 years old; and has dabbled a little in law and a little in banking, and the father dies and the estate does not turn out as well as was expected, and the boys have to shift for themselves and then where will this boy go? "Why," said Mr. Beecher, with emphasis, "he will go straight to the devil. The father—with the best of intentions—has lost his boy when, if he had allowed him to follow his natural bent he would have saved him. This was not an overdrawn picture, for (pausing and looking at the congregation) you know how it is yourselves [laughter], and I put it to you if some of you do not feel exactly like this in regard to manual labor."

Mr. Beecher paid an eloquent tribute to New England thrift and industry, and said that it was owing to the necessity which they were under of working hard for a bare subsistence. They could not get a living out of those barren rocks without work. Put an easy-going people in New England and they would starve, and wherever you went there was a bank to be run or a railroad to be built, nine times out of ten there was a Yankee in it. No other part of the community are so much cursed or so universally blamed. They are the Jews of America. All over the world men hate the Jews, and all over the world the Jews persevere in spite of persecution. They build themselves up, that grand old race, and bid fair to carry the politics of the world with them, and the Yankee is the Jew of the western continent; they have been brought up to work, to put the whole of their manhood into their business, and you see the product of it. Mr. Beecher, in conclusion, earnestly besought his hearers if they valued the future of their children, to bring them up to some trade which should make them independent and self-reliant under any adverse circumstances.

Consumption Conquered!

Victory, Victory.

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Allen's Lung Balsam.

Read the following letter from a prominent merchant of Marine City, Michig n:

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I remain yours respectfully,

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Allen's Lung Balsam is perfectly Harmless to the most delicate.

CAUTION.

Do not be deceived. Call for and be sure you receive Allen's Lung Balsam.

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GERMAN BITTERS

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

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Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and those who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be disgusted.

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For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Diseases of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with Impure Blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

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In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme Costiveness, Dr Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effects of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

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The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of live y spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

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WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" alike on both sides, and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. s ptnov19-73

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The joy of the world is a short joy; the sorrow of the righteous a short sorrow.

"Deliver me me from evil—for thine is the power!"

Men are believed on their word, but God is not taken at his.

Success is in striking fast blows, and hard ones.

They who yield themselves to God, must prove their simplicity in all holy conversation and godliness.

They who know the value of immortal souls, will feel their eternal interests warm upon their hearts.

No argument is so powerful to engage the ingenuous heart, as a sense of the mercies of God.

Up to the highest range of our consciousness many are walking in the light, having fellowship with the Father and the Son, and knowing inwardly the blessedness of being cleansed from all sin by the blood of Christ.

It is very rare for a man to be rich, and not set his heart upon riches; and it is utterly impossible for a man that sets his heart upon his riches to get to heaven; for, "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."—1 John, 2, 15.

The world is nothing less than a great standing wreck; men were perishing, and the great duty of the hour was to seek to snatch men going down to death. See in every unsaved soul an object of pity, and a subject for earnest effort. Get them to Christ.

Where God hath given us the light of his truth every wilful sin is greatly aggravated. They who are truly sensible of the evil and danger of sin, will not see it upon their brother without a kind and faithful rebuke.

Want is a great temptation to murmur, as abundance is to excess; but Divine grace will enable us to accommodate our hearts to every circumstance. Though our strength is very weakness, the omnipotence of Jesus is engaged for his believing people; and then nothing is impracticable.

Love is the characteristic mark of a child of God, and a disciple of Jesus. The sacrifice of the Lamb of God is fully efficacious; God is well pleased in the oblation of his Son; and all who draw near in faith through him are sure of acceptance.

Prayer is an antidote to every ill; and while we have a throne of grace open, where we can pour all our complaints into the bosom of a compassionate God, however perplexed, we need never be in despair, but should quietly wait to see the salvation of God.

Let love be without dissimulation. Let your love to God in Christ be supreme, and your love to your brethren unfeigned and hearty; the living principle of every good word and work, and without which all our doings are nothing worth.

Abhor all that which is evil. Turn away with abhorrence from all manner of iniquity, harboring no allowed sin in yourself, and testifying your hatred of it wherever it appears, though in those who are nearest and dearest to you. And, on the contrary, cleave to that which is good; to God, his people, his word, his worship, will, and ways; never deterred by any danger, or seduced by any allurements, from the path of duty.

The man who can sit down in a leaky boat and fold his arms, thinking that if it is the Lord's great will that he should be saved, he will be saved, will find that God's great will will be done, and that it is his great will that he should go to the bottom, because God has no better use for such a man. And the churches which undertake to let the Lord do all their work are the churches whose work will never—no, never be done.

The men who never grow old, live where they can get a constant influx of life from God. So powerful is this divine energy that one glance of the soul into the realm where are the sources of life, will counteract the thousand trials incident to its present temporary improvement. Our bodies must, according to the laws of nature, fall to decay; but blessed are they who keep up such an illumination within, that the building is glorified till the very moment of its fall.

There is a beautiful legend illustrating the blessedness of performing our duty at whatever cost to our own inclinations. A beautiful vision of our Saviour had appeared to a monk, and in silent bliss he was gazing upon it. The hour arrived at which he was to feed the poor of the convent. He lingered not in his cell to enjoy the vision, but he left to perform his humble duty. When he returned he found the blessed vision still waiting for him, and uttering these words: "Hadst thou stayed I must have fled."

Everything in nature and grace is active, full of life and motion, on the wing. The sun, the moon, the sparkling heavens, the floods, the rippling brooks and flowing founts; the birds warble on every tree, in ecstacy of joy, the tiny flower, hid ien from all eyes, sends forth its fragrance of full happiness; the mountain-stream dashes along with a sparkle and murmur of pure delight. The object of their creation is accomplished, and their life gushes forth in harmonic work. O plant! O stream! worthy of admiration to the wretched idler!

A teacher of the freedman was sitting at the window of her room, watching two negroes loading goods into a cart. One of them was disposed to shirk; the other stopped, and looking sharply at the lazy one, said "Sam, do you expect to go to heaven?" "Yes," "Then take h li and lift." There are a great many Christians in our churches and Sabbath schools who expect to go to heaven, that would do well to strengthen their hope of going there by taking hold and lifting some of the burdens which they let their brethren bear alone.

There may come a time when the march of empire, measuring the length of the zones, will reach its old mustering point again, and go on to restore the fallen cities and desolated realms of Asia and Africa, "from the desert of Cobi to the Atlantic Ocean;" and there will come a time when the religion of the Saviour, in its onward flow, will sweep round the earth to the deserted home of its first revelation and its first glory, and baptize again, among the ancient hills and valleys that cradled its infancy, innumerable defenders of its holy faith.

Recently, in a prayer-meeting, a strong man, who had just begun the Christian life, arose and said, in regard to his skeptical difficulties: "I was like a man in a plain highway looking toward the place he desired to reach, who on seeing a blind path diverging from it, should stop and refuse to go further until he knew where that by-path would lead him. His course was right onward, and the by-path no concern of his. It is just so in respect to the way to heaven. I was trying to explore the secret things of God; but now have found, and intend to walk in, the King's highway to glory."

Character of Jesus, as Drawn by Rousseau.

The extract on this subject from the noted French writer, Rousseau—*philosopher* he deserves not to be called—is familiar to those well acquainted with books, but it is seldom found in the newspapers. The thrilling account which Mr. Wirt gives in the *British Spy*, of the eloquence of the Rev. James Waddell, the "blind preacher," is well known.—He reports him as quoting with great effect from Rousseau the words, "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ like a God." A letter received from one of Dr. Waddell's descendants, referring to this and transmitting the paper found below, mentions some things connected with it which we take the liberty of copying. He said:—"Many years ago I found in my father's library two old books, first and second volumes, entitled Emilus and Sophia; or an Essay on Education, by John James Rousseau, citizen of Geneva. The work was published in Dublin. On the title page of each volume is my grandfather's name, written by himself, and in the second volume, pp. 79, 80, 81, is the celebrated passage which I send you. The fact that my grandfather owned the book, affords incidental proof of the correctness of Wirt's report. You will observe, however, that his version is not strictly correct; the words being—"Yes, if Socrates lived and died like a philosopher, Christ lived and died like a God." But as the preacher was referring to the death of Christ, and not to his life, the probability is that he uttered the words quoted by Mr. Wirt, which are slightly changed from those of Rousseau.

As proof that Mr. Wirt was well acquainted with my grandfather when he wrote the *British Spy*, I have in my possession a letter written to him four years before the sketch of the Blind Preacher appeared. That sketch was published in 1803, in the *Virginia Argus*, a Richmond paper, and Mr. Wirt's letter is dated "Penn Park, March 29, 1799." It is in regard to a matter of business, but the writer says in a postcript: "I am obliged to go from Fluvanna Court to Louisa; otherwise I would certainly do myself the pleasure to wait on you. Orange Court is near at hand, and then I will unquestionably see you."

The sketch from Rousseau is as follows:

"I acknowledge to you, that the majesty of the Scriptures astonishes me, and the scantity of the Gospel fills me with rapture. Look into the writings of the philosophers with all their pomp and parade; how trivial they appear when compared to this sacred volume. It is possible that a book so simple and yet so sublime, should be the work of man? Is it possible, that He whose history it contains, should himself be a mere man? Is the style that of an enthusiast or of a sectary inflated with ambition? What sweetness, what purity in His morals! What force, what persuasion in His instructions! His maxims how sublime! His discourses how wise and profound! Such presence of mind, such beauty and precision in His answers! Such empire over His passions!

"Where is the man or the philosopher, that knows how to act, to suffer, and to die without weakness or ostentation? Plato, in his picture of the imaginary just man, covered with all the opprobiousness of guilt, and worthy of every reward of virtue, give us an exact representation of Christ; so striking is the resemblance that all the fathers saw it, and indeed there is no possibility of mistaking it. What prejudice, what blindness, to compare the offspring of Sophronisca to the son of Mary! How immense the difference between those two! Socrates dying without pain and without ignominy, found it easy to support his character to the very last, and if his life had not been honored by so gentle a death, we might have doubted whether Socrates with all his understanding was anything more than a sophist. You will say he invented a system of moral philosophy. Others had practiced it before his time; he only related what they had performed, and drew lectures from their example. Aristides had been just, before Socrates told us what justice was; Leonidas had sacrificed his life for his country, before Socrates had made the love of our country a duty; Sparta was sober before Socrates commended sobriety; before he had given a definition of virtue, Grecoe abounded in virtuous men. But of whom did Christ borrow that sublime and pure morality, which He, and He only taught both by word and example From the centre of the most extravagant fanaticism the highest wisdom made itself heard, and the vilest of nations was honored with the simplicity of the most heroic virtues. The death of Socrates philosophising coolly with his friends, is the easiest that can be desired; that of Christ expiring in the midst of torments, abused, scorned, detested by a whole people, is the most dreadful that can be apprehended. Socrates taking the poisonous draught, returns thanks to the person, who with tears in his eyes presents it to him. Christ, in the most exquisite tortue, prays for his bloody executioners. Yes, if Socrates lived and died like a philosopher, Christ lived and died like a God.

Shall we say that the evangelical history was invented at pleasure? My friends, inventions are not made after that manner, and Socrates's history, of which nobody entertains any doubt, is not so well attested as that of Christ. Upon the whole, it is removing the difficulty further back, without solving it; for it would be much harder to conceive that a number of men should have joined together to fabricate this book, than a single person should furnish out the subject to its authors. Jewish writers would never have fallen into that style, or that system of morality; and the gospel had such strong and such inimitable marks of truth, that the inventor would be more surprising than the hero.—*Central Presbyterian.*

No gain is so certain as that which proceeds from the economical use of what you have.—[From the Latin.

"HONEY-MOON."—After a wedding, it was formerly a custom to drink honey dissolved in water for thirty days—a moon's age. Hence the origin of the honey-moon.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as a crooked sappling makes a crooked tree. Those who make our great and useful men were trained in their boyhood to be industrious.

It is with nations as with individuals, those who know the least of others think the highest of themselves; for the whole family of Pride and ignorance and incestuous, and mutually beget each other.—*Colton.*

"Never," says a hen pecked man, "marry a woman worth more than thou art. When I married my wife I was worth fifty cents, and she was worth sixty-two cents; and when any difference has occurred between us since, she always throws up the odd shilling."

A man stopped at a hotel at Pike's Peak, and on settling his bill the landlord charged him $7 a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" said the guest. "No," said the landlord. "You did," retorted the wiry-looking fellow; "you thought you got all the money I had, but you are mistaken; I have a whole purse full in another pocket."

During a marriage ceremony in a church in Indianapolis one evening last week, the gas suddenly went out, leaving all the interested persons standing in dismal darkness. Candles were procured, and the ceremony was completed amid the whispered croaking of a few spectators, who predicted all sorts of direful evils to follow the bad omen.

The danger of an outbreak of scurvy within the walls of Paris has been foreseen by M. Decalane, Professor of Agriculture at the Museum, whose scheme seems to be nothing else than a very rapid production of vegetables by artificial means, so that stem, leaves and root shall be all equally tender and equally available for food. Pieces of waste land close to the walls have been richly manured and appropriated to this novel kind of gardening, and vegetables thus raised must be now on sale in Paris.

To Correspondents.

Our friends at this season of the year can do us a special service by recommending the BLADE to their neighbors and acquaintances who do not take it. A few words from one who has taken the BLADE long enough to know just what it is, will have great influence in its favor, and especially so at this season, when almost everybody is looking about for their reading matter for the year. We frequently get large clubs from persons to whom some subscriber first recommended the paper, and have thousands of names on our lists now who commenced taking it on such recommendations. There are tens of thousands of others who would subscribe if some of their friends would recommend the BLADE to them. Now, reader, if *you* like the BLADE, and think it a paper that ought to be still more widely circulated, will you not do us the favor to speak a good word for it to your friends? If every one of our readers who really likes the paper would make it a special point to do this during the present month, we know they would be the means of adding tens of thousands of names to our list. Friends, one and all, will you not do it?

A word or two about our answers to correspondents. This department has grown in importance, and in popularity among our readers, far beyond our expectations. Thousands look to it every week for information and advice, and we know that very many have been greatly benefited by information they have received through this medium. Especially is this true of our soldier friends, to whose interests we have devoted more time and attention than any other paper in the United States, and we know, personally, of a large number who have received bounty, pensions, &c., which, in all probability, they never would have got had it not been for the BLADE. Of course the preparation of this department requires a great deal of time and labor. To be of any value at all, every one will understand that it must *always* be reliable. In matters of opinion of course we may sometimes differ from our readers, but this department is not so much one of opinion as of *fact*, and in all matters of fact on which information is sought we intend that our answers shall be strictly correct.

We have only to say further that for the present year this department of the BLADE will be more interesting and valuable that ever, and worth to every reader many times the cost of a year's subscription.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: "Are the powers of the English Cabinet similar to those of our own, and by whom are they appointed and what is the tenure of their offices?"

The Queen (or King, as the case may be,) appoints the Prime Minister, or *Premier* as he is often called, and he selects his own associates in the Cabinet. He rules in the sovereign's name—is, in reality, the head of the Government, and his office corresponds in many respects to that of President of the United States. The powers and duties of some members of the British Cabinet correspond very nearly with some of ours, but there are fifteen members of the British Cabinet, whereas there are only seven in ours. The *Premier* is First Lord of the Treasury and he also sometimes acts as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the latter office corresponding to our Secretary of the Treasury. Next is the Lord High Chancellor, corresponding to our Vice President, he being President of the House of Lords. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is the same as our Secretary of State, the Secretary of State for War the same as our Secretary of War; the First Lord of the Admiralty the same as our Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General the same as ours. Then there are the Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Lord President of the Council, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Secretary of State for India, President of the Board of Trade, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and President of the Poor Law Board to which we have no corresponding Cabinet officers. A Cabinet continues in power until defeated on important measures in Parliament, which is called a vote of "want of confidence," when it is expected to resign, and generally does so. But if the Prime Minister thinks the people of the country are with him in opinion, he may induce the sovereign to dissolve the Parliament and order a new election. If he should be sustained by this election he would continue in power, but if not, he would be compelled to resign, the sovereign would select a new Premier and he would form a new Cabinet.

"VIXBURGH," Mazo Maine, Wis., writes as follows:—"We who have fought for our country look to you as our *friend*, not by words merely, but by *worthy deeds*. May you be amply repaid for your trouble. We hail with pleasure the proposition sent to Congress. It is only fair to the soldier that it should be granted. We look forward with great interest to MR. FERRY'S resolution before the House. Let the poor soldier dispose of his land if he thinks proper to an actual settler; the purchaser making an affidavit to that effect, and likewise the soldier. We do not wish the land warrants. Is the poor widow to be left out."—We think the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers will be cared for. There is no good reason why *they* should not have all the benefits in the way of lands, or anything else, that their natural protectors would have had if they had lived. The policy of giving the government lands to actual settlers is the correct one, but if the soldier can not, or does not want to go on to his homestead and occupy it the required five years, there should be nothing in the law to prevent him from selling it to some one who will do so. And the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers should have the same privilege. This will secure the improvement of the land, and at the same time benefit the soldier or his heirs. Soldiers, stir up your Representatives in Congress in this matter—and keep *them* stirred up.

THAD. S. G., Rouseville, Pa.—We do not think the poems of EMMA ALICE BROWNE have ever been issued in book form. GEO. D. PRENTICE'S have been. You can get them by addressing LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Mass. We will look up the poem you ask for and publish it in the BLADE.

J. H. A., Ulster Co., N. Y., asks us to inform him how he can get some of his neighbors to stop borrowing his BLADE. The best way is to raise a club, keep the list always ready, and every time they come to borrow the paper present that list and ask them to subscribe. Tell them that a paper that is good enough to borrow is altogether too good to lend, and every family ought to have one of their own.

A. P. ALLEN.—We have never heard of the firm you inquire about, and from what you say of them have not much doubt that they were a set of humbugs. Better not send them any money unless you can get somebody to vouch for their reliability.

PETER HANNON, Bunker Hill, Ill., asks: "Why was John Brown hung?"—On the 17th of October, 1859, with seventeen whites and five blacks, he made an attack on Harper's Ferry, Va., and got possession of the U. S. armory. After a desperate fight, in which most of his companions were killed, among them two of his sons, and himself severely wounded, he was overpowered and captured. His object was to liberate slaves, and run them off into the free States, and also to seize slave masters and then ransom them for negroes, whom he would free. The charge of murder was formally preferred against him, and he was tried, convicted and executed.

S. M. CAHNKAHAN, Siverly, O.—The man you inquire about is represented to us as a reliable and well qualified physician.

E. H., Meanigan City, asks: "Why does our Government send Consuls to the principal cities of foreign Governments when we have Ministers at the capitals of those Governments?"—Our Government, and the citizens thereof, frequently have business at those cities which the Minister residing at the capital could not attend to. The ordinary duties of Consuls relate mostly to commercial affairs, such as the authentication of a ship's papers, taking care of the property of citizens of their respective countries dying within their consulates, and giving consular certificates for various purposes. The duties of Consuls are defined by several acts of Congress, and are such as could not well be attended to by Ministers.

E. HUNET, Winnebago Co., Iowa.—To get new varieties of wheat and seeds from the Agricultural Department at Washington, you can address the Commissioner of Agriculture, or what would be better, apply to your Representative in Congress to get them for you.

HOMESTEADER, Iowa, writes as follows:—"As you wish some homesteader to answer B. F GORDON, Darke Co., Ohio, I would inform him that if he got a homestead it would be of little use till he has a good team, and means to get some agricultural tools and to erect a house; and I should say it will be better for him to stop where he is if he can get plenty of work and good pay for it, until he can get means enough ahead to do this."

SUNSCRIBER, Scott County, Pa., states his case as follows:—"I am a young man, 21 years of age, have always lived on a farm, and intend to make farming my occupation. Now, as I am without capital, would you advise me to go West or remain where I am? I have money enough to take me there, and I think if I should live out West two or three years that while I was earning money enough to start a homestead with, I would become acquainted with the country, and locate to a better advantage than I otherwise could."—Your views are decidedly sound and good. You can get as good wages West as where you are now, and perhaps better, and to a wide-awake, intelligent young man, such as you appear to be, the knowledge of the country, and of the manner of making homes in it, which you would meantime acquire would be worth a great deal to you. If you will send us your real name and Post Office address we will in a short time send you some information that may be of great value to you.

W. M. F., Lake City, Minnesota, writes as follows:

"Your correspondent, "B. F.," in the BLADE of the 22d of December, is in just my fix, in some respects, *i. e.* I am 26 years old, have a family and nothing else. He has the advantage of me in some things, as he knows enough to teach school, which I don't, and he has two more trades than I have. I think he might do well on a homestead, if his family is not too large, and they all have good health.

Now I look at it in this way: A man who knows how to work need never be without work in a new country. He can take a claim, and a few dollars will build a roof to cover his head until he can do better. His work will support his family, and will enable him to make *some* improvement on his farm the first year, and more the second year, and so on. I don't know how it is in other parts of the country, but up here in Minnesota, a good male teacher need never be out of lucrative employment. I know of men who work their farms summers and earn two or three dollars per day, winters, in the common schools.

Any average quarter section of land, within ten miles of a railroad, will hardly fail to be worth, with but very little improvement, one thousand dollars by the time the settler could get his final patent under the homestead law.

With many thanks for the interest which you take in us who fought for Uncle Sam, and hoping I may always be rich enough to take the BLADE, I remain yours very truly."

A man going into a new region and taking a homestead, with no means at all ahead, would, no doubt, have a pretty tough time of it for a while, but with good health and plenty of pluck he would undoubtedly pull through. We think our correspondent underestimates the value of a homestead of 160 acres with moderate improvements, and within ten miles of a Railroad, five years hence. He will not find many such in that time that can be bought for less than two thousand dollars.

W. H. LYTLE, Carey, Ohio.—The Western *Rural* office in Columbus is a branch of the one in Chicago.

J. S., Bolivar, Ohio.—Send us three dollars and the other paper will be sent you in connection with your BLADE. The commissions are the same in all cases.

J. E. DARLING, Black River Falls, Wisconsin, in the following letter gives us a valuable piece of information which a number of correspondents have asked for, and which we tried in vain to get from the War Department at Washington. Mr. D. says: "I see in yours answer to correspondents of Dec. 29 that you wish to know when the last draft of the war of 1812 was. It was in October, 1814, and the drafted men were discharged in February, 1815. I have this from my father-in-law, who was drafted at that time, and has his discharge yet. He was discharged at Detroit, Michigan, and "footed it" home to Trumbull county, Ohio."

A CORRESPONDENT up in Michigan, whose name we withhold out of regard for his feelings, says he is very much interested in our answers to correspondents, and would be more so if we did not occupy quite so much space in answering legal questions from soldiers. Well, we found a long time ago that it is impossible to edit a paper so as to please *everybody*, but this is one of the last objections we expected to hear urged against the BLADE. We have never regretted a single line of the space we have given to this purpose, and the BLADE will never be so crowded that we won't have some room left in which to answer inquiries from the "Boys in Blue." We pity any one who grudges them this space.

"LEAVENWORTH" propounds the following:

"Will the BLADE please answer the following for the benefit of one, if not many of its readers? The custom prevails extensively among 'Squatters' of *buying* 'claims;' i. e., where a man has settled on a homestead and lived one or two years, or perhaps more, and another man will come along and offer him so much for his 'claim' with its improvements, he will sell and leave No. 2 to 'take out pre-emption papers' and prove up his claim.' This is done sometimes two and three times, and the question I have to ask is this: Will No 2 have to live on the homestead the full term of five years from the time he settled upon it, or only from the time he bought until the end of his predecessor's five years, or of the original 'entree'? If yes, to the first proposition, then how is the 'claim' ever to cease from being Government land, or when will a patent be issued on it? as such transactions may continue indefinitely."

Number 2 or number 20, if the claims should pass into so many hands, would have to live on the claim five years before the Government would issue the final patent. In other words, the title to the land would remain with the government until *somebody* should occupy it for five successive years. It is true, as our correspondent states, that these sales from one homesteader to another *may* go on indefinitely, but they are not very likely to do so, for after a few such changes the land and its improvements become so valuable that the homesteader will not sell out for the value of the improvements merely, when by staying out his five years, and thus completing his title, he could also get the full value of the land.

D. C. GILLIS, Chesterfield, Ohio.—If you will send your father's certificate to Dr. E. D. PECK, our Representative in Congress, he will take it to the Treasury Department and get the money for it. We are very sorry that you were "mad enough to swear" about that advertisement of the *Ledger*. You never ought to get so mad as that about *anything*, especially about anything you may see in the BLADE. That was an advertisement—only that and nothing more—and was so understood by everybody. If MR. BONNER, instead of occupying a column or two of our space in telling the people what kind of a paper the *Ledger* is, prefers to use the same space in exhibiting a sample of the kind of reading matter he furnishes, we don't think anybody ought to get "mad enough to swear" about it. We are sorry you did so, and hope you *didn't* swear.

E. C. H., South Abington.—If we ever received your question it has been mislaid. Send it along again and we'll answer it promptly.

VINCENT D. TAYLOR, Richford.—The last we heard of that bill it was in litigation still. We don't think it has yet been paid.

O. B. SMITH, Erie, Kansas.—As a soldier in the late war you are entitled to a homestead of 160 acres of government land on the line of any land-grant Railroad, on condition that you live on it five years. It is strange that you have not seen this information in the BLADE before, for we have published it a great many times.

THE SUBSCRIBER at Buchanan, Ohio, who a few weeks ago inquired where he could get timothy seed, is requested to address G. W. T. CHURCH, Cutin, Ill.

F. L. PARSONS, Adams' Mills, Ohio, writes:—"I have been greatly delighted and instructed by your answers to correspondents. But your answer in the 26th of Nov. to the question, "Does the sun move?" appears to me not to be correct. The science of astronomy teaches that the sun has a real motion in space and that motion causes the motion of all the planets, consequently when it stood still as recorded in Joshua, all the planets did the same. And in Isaiah, where it is stated that the "sun returneth 10 degrees," the planets all did the same. This being the correct theory, those two passages were written in strictly scientific language."

Our correspondent does not differ very much from our statement, for we distinctly said that the sun has a real motion in space. As to how the miracles referred to were performed, of course no one can positively know. The most learned can have only theories on the subject.

"Dutchman," near Arona, Pa.—In answer to your questions we state; 1st. There are no lands reserved expressly for soldiers. 2nd. A citizen not having been a soldier can take a homestead of 80 acres of government land on the line of a railroad, where a soldier gets 160 acres. 3rd. A soldier to get his homestead applies at the U. S. Land Office in the district where the land he wishes to take is situated, where he makes affidavit according to a form which will be furnished him. 4th. He will not need his discharge, nor any papers from the War Department. 5th. He can not obtain a patent by staying on the land six months. He must remain on it five years.

H. J. ROWND, Zanesville, O.—The *Horticulturist* will probably suit you as well as anything you can get. It is published monthly at $2 50 a year by Henry T. Williams, No. 5, Beekman street, New York.

B. F. L., New Lisbon, Ohio.—There are different opinions expressed as to the value of the paper used in houses insted of plastering. Some say it answers a good purpose and others aver that it is of no account. It is manufactured by the Rock River Paper Co., Chicago.

I. T. MCLAIN, Cardington, Ohio, asks: "Is the Rose Burning Fluid any more safe from explosion than the common coal oil or kerosene?"—We do not know the composition of the Rose Burning Fluid, and on general principles would regard with suspicion any thing of the kind the composition of which was kept secret.

ARTIST, Windsor, Ill.—You can get a Camera of WM. Y. MCALLISTER, 728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

W. H. SMITH, Camanche, Iowa.—We think the firm you inquire about dissolved some time ago. Every citizen is entitled to a homestead, but soldiers get twice as much land on the line of a Railroad as others.

We are again compelled to leave over a large number of letters for answers until next week.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Both branches of the Legislature organized this morning in the House. All the Democratic caucus nominees for offices were elected with Hon. Wm. Mack, of Terre Haute for speaker in the Senate. Two Republican members were absent and Hon. Jas. Hughes, Senator from Monroe, and Senator Elliott from the Counersville district, were both elected on the Republican ticket and acted with the Democrats giving the control of the organization to the Democrats. The officers elected are Principal Secretary, W. R. Harrison, of Morgan Co., Democrat, Assistant Secretary J. W. Cole, Republican, and doorkeeper Jas. W. Coakerly, Republican. When the senatorial district were called in the organization the admission of J. W. Burson from the Maulie district was objected to from the Democratic side on the charge of bribery and fraud in the election. The Lieut. Governor decided that the credentials being in proper forms and no regular contest was presented. He could be sworn in which was done immediately after the Senators were qualified. An appeal was then taken from the decision of the chair, and sustained by a majority of the Senate, and after a long discussion a resolution was adopted declaring Burson not entitled to a vote, and referring his case to a select bommittee. This action, with Hughes and Elliott acting with the Democrats, gives the Democrats a majority of three in the Senate.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 5.—In the Republican caucus to-night, Hon. L. M. Morrill was renominated United States Senator by a vote of 105, to 34 for Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, and 1 for Collector Washburn of Portland. Mr. Morrill's nomination was made unanimous.

☞ Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy produce perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh "Cold in the Head," Coriza and Catarrhal Headache, as hundreds of testimonials from well known citizens and eminent physicians who have used it in their practice abundantly testify. It is mild, pleasant and unirritating. The proprietor offers $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. Sent to any address by mail on receipt of sixty cents.—Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, F. Y. Sold by druggists.—Remember that DR. PIERCE'S private Government Revenue Stamp is on every package of the Genuine.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. BUTTS' Dispensary, headed, Book for the Million—MARRIAGE GUIDE—in another column. It should be read by all.

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The Markets,

TOLEDO PRODUCE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 10, 1871.

Flour—The market has ruled very quiet, business having been entirely confined to meeting the demand of the local retail trade. Quotations are, nominally: Fine, $4@4 25; Superfine, $4 50@5 00; Extra, $5 50@6; XX and Fancy, $6@7.

Wheat—There has been very little activity in the market for this grain; early in the week a little animation was perceptible at a slight improvement in prices and a fair speculative demand, but it lasted only a day or two, when the market relapsed into its previous dull and heavy condition with a slight downward tendency. For a day or two past there has been no decline and barely sufficient changed hands to afford reliable quotations. We quote: Amber Michigan 128c spot and 131c seller February; No. 1 White Michigan 134c; White Michigan regular 128c; No 2 White Wabash held at 148@150c; No. 3 White Wabash 135c; No. 1 Red 131c; No. 2 Red 127c; No. 3 Red 119c.

Corn—Inability to ship has depressed the market for Corn, and but little has changed hands during the past two weeks. Shipping facilities are a little more liberal, and a trifle more activity has characterized the market, but no decided improvement will take place until the railroads quadruple their present facilities for removing the grain. Under these circumstances the market is dull at 51c for new High-mixed; 49c for Low-mixed, and 52c for Yellow. There is a fair inquiry for No-grade Corn with none on the market.

Oats—For several days past the market has been almost inactive, with only occasional sales of No 2. No 1 has not been in request; it is now worth 45c. No 2 Oats 43c. Yesterday Michigan Oats was in good demand, but at lower prices, opening at 45c and closing at 44c.

Rye—Inactive; last sales of No 1 at 80c.

Clover Seed—The active demand for this article appears to have been supplied, and for a few days past the market has ruled dull, at a lower price. A decline of 30c. has taken place since the 4th inst., when it was quoted at $6 40; the outside price at present is $6 10.

Dressed Hogs—The market has been fairly active, with steady prices, until yesterday, when an advance was established. For more than a week $7 has been the ruling quotation; yesterday heavy hogs commanded an advance of 20c., and light 50@10c., with $7 12½ as the price of all weights, and $7 20 for extra heavy.

Mess Pork—Quiet and steady, at $18 for heavy city packed mess.

Lard—Dull and lower; steam rendered 11c; kettle rendered 11¾ by the tierce.

Butter—This article has been slow of sale for some past; it is now quoted at 26@28c. for fresh roll, and 15@20c. for fresh keg.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

Cotton—Firm and a fair demand for middling uplands at 15¾c. Flour dull; receipts 6,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $5 50@5 60; common to choice extra, $5 10@6 65; common to choice white, $6 65@7 00; choice Ohio, $6 70; St. Louis, $6 20@8 25. Rye flour, $4 00@5 50. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and a shade lower at 90¾@91c. Wheat opened dull, but closed active; receipts 5,800 bush; spring mixed, $1 38@1 45; red amber, $1 46@1 60; white Michigan, $1 60. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; State, 85c; Quinte $1 10@1 12. Corn firm and in fair demand; receipts 14,000 bush; No. 1 mixed, 78@79c; yellow, 80c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 60@62c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet. Molasses 60@72c. Rice unchanged. Sugar steady; Coffee firm; sales 700 sacks on private terms. Cuba 9¾@10 cents. Petroleum—crude 13¾@13¾c; refined 24@24¾c and firm. Total stock of grain in store: Wheat, 2,821,000 bu; Corn, 276,000 bu; Oats, 1,849,000; Rye 158,000 bu; Barley, 507,000; Malt, 219,000 bu; Peas 15,000 bu. Provisions—mess pork, $19 25@19 50, new, $20 00@20 12½; prime mess, 17 00@17 25; $20 25@20 38½c for January and March. Beef quiet; mess $10 00@15 00; extra $15 00@16 00; prime mess $20@28. Indiana mess $22@23. Cut meats dull and unchanged; middles unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam rendered 11¾@12¼c; kettle rendered 12¼c; Feb. 12¾c. Butter 12@25c for western, and 30@40 for State. Cheese, 12@15c.

LATEST.—Flour steady at $6 00@6 50 for shipping. Wheat firm; new spring $1 43@1 45; winter red and amber $1 47@1 50. Rye unchanged. Oats steady. Corn dull and a shade lower; No 1 mixed 77@78¾c. Pork, beef and bacon unchanged. Lard steady at 12¾c; 12¾c for March delivery. Eggs steady at 33@34c for fresh and 26@22c for limed.

Government Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12

6s of '81	110¾	20s of '67	109¾
20s of '62 reg	109¾	20s of '68	110¾
20s of '62	107¾	10-40s	106¾
20s of '64	108¾	10-40s, currency	110¾
20s of '65	108¾	Gold	130¾
20s of '65 new	108¾		

Cincinnati Market.

Jan. 9, 1871.

Cotton